can be proven not only by my in-gues, but also by the record itself, to enter into any further newspa-csy, I leave the subject where it is, consciousness that, having done my as it lay in my power, I leave the judgment of my friends and the

FISH CULTURE.

of Louisville Are Enjoying Gen. Shad, Which Run Up the Ohio onsiderable Numbers. Considerable Numbers.

Louisettle Courier-Journal.

gratifying as well as most encomisculturists and the Fish Commission of the last ten of ten of the last ten of the last ten of ten of ten of the last ten of ten of

set States Pish Commission.

SPENCER P. Barran, bit to satisfy the most incredulous, as has been acting as United States ner for the past six or eight years, tributed millions of young shad all nited States, and his opinion is the thority in this country. The Government turned loose about my shad in the headwaters of the River at Salamanca, in the State of There can be no question that the mining up over the Ohio Falls are to of those put in at Salamanca five, by the United States Government, foeyond all question that the shad, alt-water fish, when put in the heads att-water fish, when put in the heads attracter streams will descend and run to cocan, and at the proper season my will return again to the point were hatched or put in fresh water of, though the distance be 500 or, and notwithstanding the water bedy character, such as the Missishoner at Washington for the distance of Kentucky streams, which mee the last of this or 1st of next if the people of the State will give ssion half a chance, and discountener for a few years, and see to the form of the few years, and see to the form of the few years, and see to the form of the few years, and see to the form of the few years, and see to the pour of the few years, and see to the first of the few years, and see to the first of the first of the feature, and discounters for the feature of the state will give so the feature of the state water of the state will give so the state of the state water of the st

KENTUCKY PISH INTERESTS.

R. Ky., May 21, 1877.—Henry Wat.—Dear Sin: I was much graiffed to cle in the Courier-Journal last Sature-efforts of the Fish Commissioners to ters and protect our fish were not only recisited by you, but that you were fing our people to aid the Commission-tiempt to projugate valuable fishes for raters of the State. You inserted a m Prof. Baird to Pack Thomas, Esp., at of our Commission. in your article has furnished me with a letter from which I hope you will publish as to eatlify the most skeptical that in shad, the product of the Commissions ascending the Ohio River in very numbers. All we want is time to facts, and your assistance is indiscours truly.

James B. Beck.

MATES COMMISSION. FISH AND PRE-HINUTON, D. C., May 16, 1877.—Pack suismille, Ay.—Drau Sin: Confirming and letter of yesterday, I can but con-inhabitants of the Missresippi Valley ry decided success that has attended the United States Fish Commission in shad into that region. There can be sistake as to the fact that this fish is to shad. Prof. Gill, Mr. Miner, and diff under review, comparing it with f the true shad here, and with the or tailor. if under review, comparing it with
f the true shad here, and with the
or tailor.
fearful lest it should turn out to be the
has several specimens had been forfrom the West that proved to be the
which has been known for many years
tant of the Mississippi waters, and is
night to be a worthless variety. The
rry distinctive, as you will mad when
furues I am about having prepared of
a. The law of the tailor shad is more
o that its end is really a part of the
er outline of the sha, the projection
while, in the true shad, the end of
when the mouth is shut, can by no
regarded as entering into that outdistinctive features in the color, the
f the ecales having, usually, black
a the shape of the suborbital bone.
Will see that the facts in this matter
ten up and published throughout the
eadth of the Mississippi region, which
while the distinctive results the operash Commissioners, and enable the
sub culture to secure ample co-operaNational and State Legislatures.
The property of the suborbital bone
whole matter for publication. You
mind the extreme possibility that, is
the true shad, the tailors may be
that the facts in this experithe interest of any State it is not a
that the fash be deposited within paraphical limits; indeed, it would be
f all shad were planted in the headis large streams, so as to give them a
re, as fully as you can, the statistics

re, as fully as you can, the statistics and weight of shad taken from time in the season, so as to secure these tar. Very truly yours,

BPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.
Can assure all doubters that there is itstake in regard to this matter. B.
a, Esq., Fish Commissioner, Louis-

DN, KEAN & CO. ANKERS.

L BANKING in all its brances, hange, Letters of Credit, tovera-pld, Gold Drafts. T SECURITIES, Town, County, School Bonds, etc. hington-st., Chicago, Ill. CAN TRACT SOCIETY.

MERICAN CT SOCIETY

2 MADISON-ST. of the Society's Publications it

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, Etc.

**Great Closing Sale AUCTION!** 

The balance of our Large and Elegant Stock of

Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry,

SILVERWARE, Etc., THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. IFTERNOON at 2:30 o'clock. EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

Corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

Attend this sale for BAR-CAINS in Fine Goods. Every article warranted recisely as represented. We are going out of the Retail business, and the en-tire stock MUST be sold. ire stock MUST be sold.
STORE FOR RENT and FIXTURES FOR SALE.

The sale to be conducted by ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneer OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. d Horen at. EVERY WEDNESDAY.
77. LAURENT, LACKESSEZ, Wed., May 30, 7 a. m.
71. LE BE PARIS, DURAND... Wed., June 3, 7 a. m.
148: ADOR, SANGLIER... Wed., June 13, 7 a. m.
156: TASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
10 HAYES—1st Cabin, \$100; Second. Cabin, \$65;

in Cabin, \$35. Sarage, \$26, including wine, bedding, and utensile. To PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station inding everything as above.

n tickets, at very reduced rates, available suggested for France.

sess marked thus \* do not carry steerage passen-

For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. AMERICAN LINE. Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Threaly transmitantic line sailing under the American fing. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, at Wednesday from Liverpool. KED STAR LINE,

Tying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing Trivelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA SEW YORK. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERP his in amounts to suit. GesT Agents, 119 Kast Randolph-st., Chicago.
W.E. LAWRENCE, Manager, STATE LINE.

HW FORE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BRIFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

HATE OF USE AND LONDONDERRY.

HATE OF GEORGIA.

China Son. Beet and Tro. coccurle Thursday. June 7
China Son. Beet and Tro. coccurle Trustage.

He will be the son to the son to

AICHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasrow:

FILIOPIA. June 2. 9 a m | BULL VIA. June 22. 2 p m

RUTORIA, June 2. 2 p m | DEVONIA. June 22. 2 p m

Sev Fork to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Cutan as to see. Intermediate. \$35; steerage, \$28.

RYSIA. June 2. 2 p m | UTOPIA. June 22. 2 p. m.

Caltan \$35, to \$70; Steerage, \$29.

Revisias \$35, to \$70; Steerage, \$29.

Revisias Grany amount at current raice.

REXIDERSON BROTHERS, 56 Washington-81. ALLAN LINE OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMORE. ASSAGE, all classes, between principal points in the sale of the s the advance. Charles allows a wax-celled.

beres Sea Route. Superior Ships. Experienced area. Disciplined Crew. Safety the Government and Record Crew. Safety the Government and Steerage Passage, the very best an appeal, at lowest rate. Apply 10

ALLAN & CO.

Nos. 72 & 74 LaSalie-st., Chicago.

ATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. 

North German Lloyd.

The second of this Company will sail every Satz.he Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken.
he From New York to Southampton,
are large from the Southampton,
and Bremen first cabin, \$100; second
and this fold; second, \$30 currency For freight
DELRICHS CO.,
2Bowling Green, New York. eat Western Steamship Line. 

CUNARD MAIL LINE. lating three times a week to and from British Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Cartast Randolph-siz, Chicago.

F. E. DU VERNET. General Western Agent. MAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

EUROPE AND AMERICA. PANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Agt. WHITE STAR LINE, April as Commany's office, 48 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGRES.

General Western Agent

WIRE SCREENS. SCREENS.

TEAPEST AND BEST AT 85 OHIO-ST. CRATES AND MANTELS. Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE HANTELS.
PROBASCO & BUMNEY.
203 STATE-ST. GLOVES.

GLOVES!

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Call attention to great bargains which they are offering

GANTS de SUEDE! 3-BUTTON, AT \$1,50!

Will open to-day a full line of

FRENCH Lisle Threads!

The most perfect fitting Gloves of the kind in the market, at very attractive prices.

> APOLLO CLUB CONCERTS. THE GREAT

FESTIVAL! **APOLLO** MUSICAL

CLUB! TABERNACLE,

June 5, 6, and 7,

**GRAND MATINEE** JUNE 6.

**Tickets Now for Sale** At 152 State-st.

FINANCIAL. AND 7 1-2 PER CENT.

We are prepared to make loans on improved business property in sums of \$10,000 and upward at 7 per cent. We can make loans on residence in sums of \$5,000 and upward at 7% per cent. TURNSI & BOND, 102 Washington-st., Chicago. ALEX S.

PURTER, 27 State-st., Boston, Eastern Correspondent.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mcrcantille Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

MORTGAGE LOANS FLOUR MILL, with Machinery, in Chicago, to rent. Residence and grounds at Highland Park to rent. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room I. No. 40 Dearborn-st.

MONEYtoLOAN By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. lications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. EDWARD L. BREWSTER.

Buys and sells COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOCAL FIGURES and BONDS.

LOANS on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low Rates of interest. JOHN G. SHORTALL.

MORTGAGE LOANS CONSTABLE'S SALE

Entire Stock of Jewelry Store, Consisting of Watches, Chains, Rings, Clocks, silver-plated Show Cases, large Fire-Proof Safe, Fixtures, etc., at Warehouse, No. 160 West Monroe-st., FRIDAY, June 1, at 1 p. m. F. W. HOWARD, Constable

OPTICIAN. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building. SISUT PRICELESS

. Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-tiples. Opers and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-copes, Barometers, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS. **MOUNTAIN HOUSE**, CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 14th Pav of Jume. 1877.

All trains on the Penn'a R. R. will stop at Cresson. Tokeners ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the reason. Fishing and douting, & J. UNGEL Supp. Pittsburg, Pa.

PIGEON COVE HOUSE, Cape Ann. Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View of ocean. "Lights of Cape Ann." etc. Grand old woods, iriving, fishing, boating, batting, etc. Good stabling. Take Eastern Railroad from Boston.

MRS. ELLEN S. ROBINSON & CO. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877-TEN PAGES.

CHEAP LOTS. **Decoration Day** A SUCCESS,

And so is the Sale of Lots at

\$100 EACH.

My Lots at LA GRANGE are only one Block from the Depot, and 7 miles from Chi-cago. They are Beauful Property, and I am selling them for

\$100.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN EXCURSIONS leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 10:30 in the morning and at 3 and 4 o'clock in the atternoon.

LA GRANGE Is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-road; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapid-ly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc.

10-CENT TRAINS Already on, and 5-cent trains will probably run shortly. COMMUTATION ON THIS ROAD VERY LOW And TRAINS ALMOST EVERY HOUR. Special evening trains during amusement season. Sunday trains for those wishing to attend church in the city.

If you buy Two Lots, and will build im-mediately, I will furnish you a pass good for TWO YEARS on every and all trains between Chicago and La Grange. DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying elsewhere. It is the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market

I ALSO HAVE

40 Lots at Hyde Park - \$600 100 Lots at Evanston - - 500 100 Lots at South Chicago 250 200 Lots at Desplaines - 200 40 Lots at Park Ridge - 300 400 Lots at Lake Side - - 100 300 Lots at Glencoe - - - 100 600 Lots at La Grange - 100 800 Lots at Thornton - - 100 1,600 Lots at Homewood - 100 .400 Lots at San Diego, Cal., 100

Remember that you get an Abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Boom 8 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

Having closed out our entire stock of goods and retired from business, the spa-cious, finely lighted, and very desirable Store, Nos. 233 and 235 Monroe-st., occupied by us, can be rented on advantageous terms. Apply to us or to Hon.C. B. Farwell.

RICHARDS, SHAW, FITCH & WINSLOW. TO RENT DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE MAJOR BLOCK, HEATED; FIRST-CLASS ELEVATOR; RENTS LOW. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalie-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES. "HARKINS"

Has sold out at 143 State-st. in order to go into the Custom work. He is now located at 94 Dearborn-st., where he will pay his personal attention to the getting up of LADIES and GENTS FINE HAND-SEW-ED BOOTS AND SHOES to order. H. will supply a want much required in Chicago, namely: Ladies' FINE GOODS to BASE BALL.

BASE BALL. Mutuals, of Janesville, vs. Fairbanks. Twenty-third-st. Grounds, To-day.
Admission, 25, 50, and 15 cts. Tickets for sale a
SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st.

ROOFING MATERIAL. ROOFING. The Currey Elastic Roofing & Paint Co.

108 and 110 Franklin-st., are prepared to paint Metal Roofs, Iron work, Bridges, Cars, and Out-buildings, with our indestructible Red Elastic Paint. For sale in any quantity to suit.

Receiver's Sale. I will sell at public auction at my office, Rooms 8 and 9 Foot Block, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-stz., Chicago, Ill., on

JUNE 6, 1877, AT 10 A.M., all of Blocks 3 and 4, the west half of Block 5, and all of Blocks 6, 7, and 8 (266 Lots) in Davis' Addition to Chicago, In said Chicago (lying just west of Westernav., and between Lake and Fulton-sts).

Also, the East % of the S. W. % of Sec. 6,
I. 38, N. B. 14, E., in Cook County, Ill. (near Stook-Yards). Terms, % cash, balance in three annual payments, with 6 per cent interest. Sale peremptory.

I. C. FAINE FREER, Receiver.

GEO. R. CLARRE, Auctioneer.

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1977. THE WAR.

The Russians Make an Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture Batoum.

Position of the Main Opposing Armies in Central Asia.

Disaffected Circassian Troops in the Russian Army Sent to the Rear.

Precautions Taken by the Council of War in Constantinople.

Arrest of a Large Number of

Midhat Pasha's Ad-

herents. Warlike Preparations Still Progressing in Ser-

via. The War Party Determined to

Achieve Independence. Berlin Correspondents Make Vague Allusions to Peace Nego-

tiations. The City of Manchester Gives Up a Day to Gen. Grant's Entertainment

THE ABBIES.

IN ASIA. LONDON, May 31-5 a. m.—The Daily Tele

graph has the following:
"BATOUM, Wednesday.—The Russians yesterday attacked the Turkish positions here. Notwithstanding the large force which the Russians brought to the attack, and their persistency against the galling fire of the Ottoman rtillery and infantry, they were finally repulsed, leaving great numbers dead and wounded. The engagement lasted ten hours, during which time several close combats took place."

The Daily Telegraph's Erzeroum special confirms the report that the Russian left wing was repulsed in an attack on Karakilissa.

repulsed in an attack on Karakilissa.

POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

LONDON, May 30.—A dispatch from Erzeroum, Tuesday, describes the positions of the opposing armies as follows: The Russian right wing is at Nessipeneck, and the advance guard thereof has reached Kalidagh. Cavalry patrols belonging to the Russian centre have advanced as far as Vezinvaisan. The left wing is now only 6,000 strong, and the main body thereof is at Utchkillissa. The advance guard has had skirmishes with the Turks at toprak-Kaleh.

A column is also stationed at Ardiche.

The main body of the Turkish left wing is at Oiti, with a detachment near Ardahan. The Turkish centre and headquarters have not been Turkish centre and headquarters have not been moved from the Saghanin Mountains. The advance guard of the right wing is at Toprak-

alch. The main body thereof is ec from Garphane, via Guilentap to Delebaba. CIRCASSIAN INSURRECTION. MANCHESTER, May 30.—A special from Vienna to the Guardian says: "Messages from St. Petersburg denying that the Circassian insurrection has any influence on the campaign should not be accepted as representing the real situation. When the Circassian Chief, Schamyl, in 1845, with 16,000 Tshetshewer descended into the Koor Valley, the Russian were compelled to evacuate Bayazid and retire to Tiffis. They also abandoned their expedition to Afghanistan. The present rebellion, at least, blocks their sole communication between Wiadidaukus and Tiffis."

YOUR CHOICE. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—No confirmation has been received here of the recapture of

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The report of the recapture of Ardahan is false.

Constantinople, May 30.—It is officially announced that the Turks have just retaken Ar

ARMENIA. LONDON, May 30.—The country now dominated by the Russians in Armenia is about 3,000 square miles.

IN EUROPE. HEAVY TAINS.
St. Petersburg, May 30.—Heavy rains, both at the Danube and Caucasus, delay the Russian operations. Advices from Tiflis to the 29th inst. mention only reconnoissances and unim portant cavalry encounters.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

portations. Advices from Tiflis to the Stephen last, mention of hyperconstances and united that the western Assirtant Minister of two that the properties of the properties

commerce. The matter now appears to be set-

IN SERVIA.

A special from Beigrade says the Turkish irregulars have attacked an island in the Drina on Servian territory, where the inhabitants were peaceably working in the fields, and killed several. They carried off some people and cattle. The Government has sent a Commission to investigate the matter. Two Austrian monitors arrived this morning in sight of Belgrade.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

VIENNA, May 30.—The Palace clique at Conof yielding. The formation of a Council of War is a sign that it has reasserted its position in the palace. This measure will probably prevent the Sultan's going to the army. All rumors of Ministerial changes have ceased. The first step of the Council of War has been to obtain suthorisetion from obtain authorisation from the Sultan for the formation of a Hungarian Legion. The authorization was given despite the representations of Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, and the urgent dissuasion of Klapka Pasha.

TURKISH PINANCES. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—Mr. Foster, manager of the Ottoman Bank, will leave here toager of the Ottoman Bank, will leave here to-day for London, for the purpose of co-operating with Zudhy Effendi, to bring about an arrange-ment with the holders of the Turkish loan of 1854 and 1871. [These loans are secured upon the Egyptian tribute. The object of the pres-ent negotiation is to obtain from the bond-holders a release of a portion of their guar-antee which is in excess of those portions of the above loans still outstanding, and on this GEN. GRANT.

INVITATIONS POURING IN.

LONDON, May 30.—Ex-President Grant and wife will dine with the Duke of Wellington, June 2. The Duke, in tendering the invitation, said it seemed to him to be a fit thing that Gen. Grant's first dinner in London should be at Apsley House, with the Duke of Wellington. A subsequent invitation from Earl Beaconsfield for the same day was deferred to a date not yet fixed. A reception will be given the General at United States Minister Pierrepont's residence on the 5th of June, and a dinner and a reception at Lord Houghton's on the 7th. He will attend the Ascot races on the 12th of June; on the 16th of June he will dine at Kensington Palace with Princess he above loans still outstanding, and on this to negotiate a new loan.]

VIENNA, May 30.—The Political Correspondence's special from Constantinople says: "The Porte, in order to justify the numerous arrests, has informed the diplomatic representatives here that a convergence for the procedure of the has informed the diplomatic representatives here that a conspiracy for the overthrow of the dynasty was discovered. This is untrue. The Porte's only object is the removal of the par-tisans of Midhat Pasha, who are openly agitat-ing for his recall."

races on the 13th of June; on the 16th of June he will dine at Kensington Palace with Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne; on the 31st at Minister Pierrepont's with the Prince of Wales, and on the 26th at Pierrepont's with the Duke of Cambridge. Seven other invitations to dinner by distinguished persons were not accepted, on account of previous engagements.

The following invitations have been accepted, but the day has not been fixed: To dinner with the Earl of Derby; to dine with the Queen, and attend the Queen's concert and ball at Buckingham Palace; and to dinner with the Lord Mayor at Gulldhall. CONSENTED.

LONDON, May 30.—A special from Constantinople says: "In consequence of the demonstra-tion of 3,000 Softas, the Grand Vizier has con sented to the dismissal of Redif Pasha."

[Norz-Although this dispatch is dated May 30, it appears to refer to the demonstration previously reported.]

PEACE TALK. NOT THE MOST RELIABLE.

LONDON, May 31-5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch states that semi-official papers there continue to intimate that the end of the war is approach

The Times' correspondent at Vienna tele-graphs as follows: "Rumors of the possibility of peace are floating about here. They emanate in Berlin, and date from the time of Prince Bismarck's stay there. At first they were vague. Now, however, they have assumed more positive form, to the effect that the fall of Ardahan, the retreat of the Turks to Erzeroum, together with the impression made on the Porte by the menacing attitude of the Chamber and population of the Capital, have already furnished an opportunity for German mediation. It is also to be remarked that the Grand Vizier was for some time Ambassador at Berlin, and has been keeping up rather INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH THE GERMAN CABI-

As regards Turkey, it is thought the Govern-ment and palace cliques would only be too glad to escape from their critical position by dismiss-ing the Chamber, and then coming to an arrangement. The Turkish Parliament might be sent home in June without any extraordinary measure. The impression equally exists that Russia is little inclined to carry matters to the extreme. The success already gained in Asia, and in taking up positions on the Dannbe might honor, provided Turkey were inclined to yield, especially as the task of crosing the Danub and acquiring complete control of Bulgaria is not underrated, nor the danger ignored of com-plications which might arise, both at home and

abroad."

The correspondent concludes: "I reproduce these rumors as I find them. The Bourse seems to be influenced by them, and in official and diplomatic circles they seem to have made but little impression, and are deemed very pre-

nature, to say the least." A GERMAN VIEW.
LONDON, May 30.—The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of Berlin to-day publishes an article which, in the light of recent peace rumors from Bucharest, is significant. The article con-cludes as follows: "The efforts of the German policy, which, after the last war, found expression and a firm basis in the alliance of the three Emperors, have proved also in the present grave crisis to be a guarantee for pacific mediation reaching far be-yond that narrower alliance. If, notwithstanding the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, the prospects of the preservation of peace in Europe have, within the last few weeks, rather increased than diminished, the German

policy has an honorable share in this."

GENERAL. AUSTRIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGE.

LONDON, May 30.—A special from Vienna to
the Daily Telegraph says: "It is rumored here
that the present Austrian Minister of War is about to be replaced by Herr A. Molinary, Gov.

PRICE FIVE CENTS; condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey by broader and more effectual guarantees that were provided by previous diplomatic pro-

DON, May 30.—The Times, in its fi

coluin, commenting upon the extent of the specifiation in Russian stocks on the London Exchange, says: "It has been very commonly remarked lately that speculative accounts in Russian stocks open at one time exceeded in the aggregate many times the nominal amount of the Russian 1873 loan of £75,000,000."

In consequence of the numerous accidents he Roumanian railways will shortly be placed

the Roumanian railways will anorthy be piaced entirely under Russian management.

GONE TO THE BEACH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—Hobart Pashs started for the Black Sea this morning.

VIENNA, May 30.—It is probable that Russia will only recognize the independence of Roumania provisionally, so as not to place herself in antagonism with the other Powers who are inclined to defer recognition till the class

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. GRANT.

at Guildhall.

The Prince of Wales has arranged to receive Grant at the Marlborough House immediately after his arrival. It is understood that the Prince will also give a dinner in his honor, but no day has been fixed yet.

MANCHESTER, May 30.—A large crowd assembled at the station here and gave Gen. Grant and party a warm welcome. The party then took carriages and proceeded to carry out the programme of sight-seeing already telegraphed.

graphed.
On his way here from Manchester to-morrow.
Gen. Grant's train will stop a few minutes

Gen. Grant's train will stop a few minutes

AT BRADFORD,
at the special request of the Mayor and corporation, and an address will be presented.

LONDON, May 30.—It is understood that the
corporation of London will present Gen. Grant
the honorary freedom of the city in a gold box.

After the presentation the corporation will entertain Gen. Grant at a dejeuner at Guildhall.
A formal invitation will be sent him in a day or
two.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 30.—M. Jules Simon has assu

ITALY.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ROME, May 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies

to-day Minister Melegari repeated assurances relative to the friendly relations with France and all other Powers. He said Italy had con-

and all other rowers. He said tally had con-fined herself to protecting Italian subjects in the East. An agreement existed between the several neutral Powers to mutally afford naval protection to their respective subjects. In con-clusion Minister Melegari promised not to di-verge from the principles which have hitherto governed the conduct of the Government.

GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE REINFORCED.

BERLIN, May 30.—An order issued to-day designates three battalions of infantry and four battalians of artillery to reinforce Metz and Strasbourg, and a battalion of rifles will be stationed at Severne.

BOUTWELL.

ATHENS, May 31.—M. Coumoundou form a Ministry favorable to war. Un prevails in Athens.

OCEAN PERILS.

Destruction Caused by a Great Tidal-Wave on the Coast of Peru.

The Height of the Wave in Some Places More than Sixty Feet.

Several Important Cities Almost Entirely Obliterated.

The Loss of Life Estimated at Between 600 and 800.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Steamship City of San Francisco.

She Strikes upon a Rock Thrown Up by the Recent Upheaval.

The Passengers and Crew, 287 in Number, Landed in

Safety. A Remarkable Escape from a Most Fearful Catastrophe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

PANAMA, May 21.—On the 10th of May a tidal PANAMA, May 31.—On the 10th of May a tidal wave washed the State of Guerro, in Mexico, and rose as high as the Plaza at Acapuico.

The following particulars of the tidal wave on the South Pacific coast have been received:

Callao was visited on the morning of the 10th, by a species of tidal wave, or rather gradual upheaval of the sea, which caused serious damage and exceeding alarm. The docks and piers of Muelle Darsena were the principal sufferers, together with some stores along the shore line, which were completely carried away by the water. Vessels made fast and lving alongside the outer walls of the dock were lifted fully eight feet by the upheaval, but, strange to say, were not damaged. Most of the steamers riding at anchor in the bay slipped their cables, fearing further danger, and some of the larger vessels stood out towards the offing. The United States store-ship "Onward" left her anchorage, the officer in command evidently remembering the fate of her predecessor, the "Fredonia," in the great tidal wave at Arica in 1868. A quantity of merchandise, temporarily stored on the docks from ships in discharge, was ruined by the water. A water launch, torn from its moorings, struck against the iron pillars of the dock bridge and carried away several of them. On the shore the greatest consternation was apparent, many families

PARIS, May 30.—The Republicans, under the advice of Gambetta, accept Thiers as their leader. They propose to have the next electoral canvass under Thiers' name, to which Thiers to the high grounds back of the city.

At 10 o'clock in the morning all danger seemed to have passed. The sea was still somewhat agitated, but resuming gradually its ordinary tranquility; but the effect along the coast as far as we can learn has been severe. At Mallendo PARIS, May 30.—M. Jules Simon has assumed the management of the Echo (newspaper), and publishes a letter therein saying that he does undertake the task with the object of explaining the fall of his ministry, because to the substitute of the subst publishes a letter therein saying that he does undertake the task with the object of explaining the fall of his ministry, because he would not agree to the substitution of an authoritative for a parliamentary government. He intends to defend the Republic against the monarchical coalition, parliamentary regime against Bonapartism, and reason and religion against theocratic doctrines. He appeals to all those who, abhorring civil and European war, desire to make the Republic beloved add powerful.

OONFIRMED.

The Liberte confirms the report that M. Thiers, in consequence of the areement with M. Gambetta, will be intrusted with the leadership of the opposition in the present crisis.

anxiety prevalls as to

Mallendo the cable is interrupted, and much anxiety prevails as to

THE FATE OF ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

The steamer Santa Ross left Arics on the evening of the 9th, and reports that when a few moments under way experienced a shock of an earthquake, and saw a tidal wave setting in toward the shore. At Arequips a strong shock was felt, but the Prefect telegraphs that no damage was inflicted on the city. From the south we can receive no further intelligence in time for transmission by this opportunity. The fact of the cable not working leads us to believe that some great calamity may have befalen the southern ports. In such case, at the guano deposits of Pabillon de Pica and Guarillos, where from eighty to one hundred ships are loading, the catastrophe

MUST HAYS BERN INMENSE.

The Panama Siar has the following additional intelligence showing the extent of the devastation: The steamer John Elder arrived at Callao from Valparaiso on the 18th. By her we have news that the destructive tidal wave reported as having been experienced at Callao from Valparaiso on the 18th. By her we have news that the destructive tidal wave reported as having been experienced at Callao from Valparaiso on the 18th. By her we have news that the destructive tidal wave reported as having been experienced at Callao from Valparaiso on the 18th. By her we have news that the destructive tidal wave reported as having been experienced at Callao from Valparaiso on the 18th. By her we have news that the destructive tidal wave reported as having been experienced at Callao from Valparaiso on the 18th the property of the fightful upheaval and ingress of the sea.

A gentleman who arrived by the Truxillo informs us that the flourishing town of Iquique, the principal port for nitrate shipments, is left as complete a ruin now as it was after the frightful earthquake and inundation of 1868.

At Arica the sea washed over the town to the hill back of the church, and destroyed much valuable property. The wreck of the United States steamer Wateree, which was carrie

land a couple of miles by the tidal-wave of 1888,

WAS AGAIN FLOATED,
and carried a mile or two farther up the coast. The lower part of Antopagasta, which is part of the celebrated Caracoles mining district in Bolivia, is reported completely destroyed. The smelting and other works near the shore were all swept away.

The shipping at Pabellon de Pica and the guano deposits suffered severely, and some half a dozen fine vessels are reported ashore and complete wrecks.

The sea in some places is stated to have risen over sixty feet.

With the meagre and unsatisfactory reports that have reached us it is imnossible to form any fair estimate of the result of this terribic visitation. But saking all due allowance for exaggerated statements, we cannot but believe that the destruction of life and property has been enormous. Whether the tidal wave extended further south than Antofagasta and with what results it is impossible to know. We may at any moment receive further particulars by way of Valparaiso and the trans-Andine telegraph and Brazilian cables to Europe. Between 600 and 800 lives are said to have been lost.

Maj. Charles F. Powell, United States Consul at Iquioue, died of fever at that port on the 6th inst.

FIRE.

A destructive confiagration occurred in the

PIRE.

THE SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SAN FRANCISCO.

PARTICULARS OF HER LOSS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The San Diego correspondent of the California Associated Press telegraphs as follows at 2 p. m. to-day:

The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica has just dropped anchor. She has on board 137 passengers of the San Francisco. Mr. Moses Sargent, brother of Sensior Sargent, gives the following details:

The City of San Francisco left Panama May

#### SOLDIERS' GRAVES

General Observance of Decoration-Day in the City.

All the Cemeteries Visited and Honors Paid to the Dead.

Largely-Attended Meeting at Farwell Hall in the Evening.

An Eloquent Oration by the Hon. Thomas Hoyne-The War Reviewed.

President Hayes' Policy Heartily Indersed---No More Use for the Bloody Shirt

Flag Presentation to the Second Regiment at the Exposition Building.

Gen. Sheridan's Views on Forgiveness Too Much Legislation and Talk About It.

Celebration of the Day Throughout the United States.

#### CHICAGO.

AT ROSEHILL. DECORATION-DAY.
Rest, ye heroes! sweetly rest!
By a Nation fondly blest,
Who wrought victory from defeat,
Brought the traiters to their feet:
A Nation's gratitude be your praise,
Honored by the minstrel's lays.

Fond, fair hands will garlands weave, On your silent tombs to leave As a token of their love For brave souls new arms.

Loyal hearts, with reverence bring, As a simple offering. Flowers fragrant, bright, and rare, To each mound so silent there: Deck each sacred spot of those Honored by their vanquished fees.

Preedom's sons, peacefully rest, As sweet flowers are fondly prest By fair hands upon each tomb, As like incense their perfume

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION. haly more people visited this cemetery rday than any other, unless it might have Calvary. The military and semi-military matter than a semi-military matter on the control of th

Union Veteran Club.

10 line of march was formed on LaSalle

11 opposite the Grand Pacific Hotel, and

12 ded toward the Northwestern Depot at about

13 arter past 10 o'clock, in the following or arter past 10 o'clock, in the following or:

1. Squad of policemen; 2. Nevans' Mily Band; 3. First Regiment Drum Corps; 4.
S. B. Sherer, Mai. Swain, Maj. Truman
ler, Surgeon; Capt. Truman, Ordnance
cer; Lieu. J. D. Bangs, Quartermaster;
ut. Sawyer, Adjutant; and Lieut. Harnick,
lineer, comprising the field and staff officers
the First Regiment, mounted. 5. The First
linear, I. S. D. S. Colored Drum Corps; 7.

Hamibal Guards; 8. Chicago City Riffes; 9. Colored Drum Corps; 10. Chicago Veteran Club; 11. Post 28 G. A. R.

The First Regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. S. B. Sherer, and turned out about 300 strong, in seven companies, as follows: Company A, commanded by Capt. Chas. Jermigan; Company B, Capt. H. S. Bowler; Company G. Capt. Chas. B. Davis; Company D, Lieut. C. R. Larrabee; Company F, Capt. Williams; Company H, Capt. Chas. S. Diehl. The Hannible Guards were commanded by Capt. Allex Brown, and numbered forty-six men. The Chicago City Rifles were commanded by Capt. Alex. Brown, and numbered thirty-five men. Post 28, G. A. R., was commanded by Co. Owen Stewart, and numbered in master of ceremonies at Rosehill, and numbered 100 men. The Union Veteran Club was commanded by Co. Owen Stewart, and numbered in the neighborhood of 150 men.

The column marched north on LaSalle street to Washington, west on Washington to Fifth avenue, north on Fifth avenue to Kinzic street, to the Canal-street depot. Here hundreds of citizens—men, women, and children—were found assembled, with huge baskets of provisions, as though preparing for a mammoth plenic. Old and young, fat and lean, good-tempered and bad-tempered, sat together along the elevated platform, or stood in groups, awaiting the Dieasure of the living heroes, who were to conduct the ceremonies of doing honor to the mighty dead—their brothers and fathers gone before.

Thirty-seven cars composed this train alone; every one filled to its utmost capacity, and even then many were left behind, who were unable to get aboard. So eager were those to go who had waited so long for an opportunity, that a nuraber of ladies (some of them old and stout) clambered upon the platforms of the cars after the train had gotten underway, assisted by indulgent escorts. The trip to the cemetery was a pleasant one and without incident, enlivened by the songs and jests of the military boys, and the gracious smiles of the populace.

Arrived At THE CEMBTERY, as complete blocked to the trains of t

who go thousands of handkerchiefs mingled with abouts and hurrals from hundreds of throats, evinctive of the goseral approbation of the populace.

a complete blockade of unrispus obstructed filled up the, walk analysed of people who silled up the, walk analysed of the silled up the walk and the silled walk and t

with ears and noses blossomed out are ready so altest.

Upon arriving at the the Rosehill station the commanders of the several military organizations arranged their men in line, and the march to the grand stand was taken up. The First Regiment marched, dirge step, in column of fours, with arms reversed, until directly in front of the speaker's stand, when by order of Col. Sherer, the movement of division left into line was executed, and the command was brought to a halt in columns, and came to a parade rest.

THE EXERCISES WERE OPENED

with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Perry, at which the regiment executed the movement of "to the rear open order," and rested on arms, inverting the musicet, resting the muzzle upon the toe of the left boot, one hand clasping the other upon the butt, and head lovered, an imposing and reverential attitude. Then followed the memorial exercises of the trand Army of the Republic, led by Col. Chambellain and the Rev. Dr. Perry, and interspersed by music from Nevans' Band. The exercises completed, the regiment stacked arms and the members being diamissed went foraging for something to eat, and soon appeared upon the grounds with pies, pop, and sandwiches, which they proceeded to stow away with satisfaction, while the more sedate citizens, who had come out for the purpose of dropping a tear over the graves of those whom they had bonored in life and could not forget in death, arranged themselves about the grand stand and listened to the words of burning eloquence from the lips of Mr. S. F. Norton, in the form of an oration, and to an original poem, closing with a rendering of the beautiful and time-honored lines, "The Blue and the Gray," interluded with music.

The soldiers' monument and the monument of Bridge's Battery of Light Artillery were profusely decorated with flags and flowers, and the grounds miside the inclosures were strewn with hlossoms. Private graves, containing the dust of fallen martyrs, were also remembered, and, all in all, under the management of the Post of Grand Army of t

Calvary Cemetery, including the Second Regiment.

At about 4:30 another train arrived, which took the First Regiment and all it could accommodate to the city. Upon arriving here the regiment was re-formed and marched through some of the principal streets to the armory on Lake street, where the members dispersed.

For the past eight years the ladies of River Forest have provided the floral offerings for the decoration of the Bridges Battery monument. Yesterday they provided a copious supply of crosses, wreaths, and bunches of flowers obtained from Thatcher Park and Lake Bluff, through the kindness of Mesdames W. H. Daniels, M. E. Hoffman, H. E. Broughton, H. H. Kalla, S. Y. Moore, Miss Mollie Seymour, and others.

A. Kalla, S. Y. Moore, Miss Mollie Seymour, and others.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Unfortunately the day was not exempt from a sad accident, in which Jerry Carroll, a man about 55 years of age, was the victim. He had come from the city to witness the decoration ceremonies, and the cars being so full he was obliged to ride on the platform. While they were at the station several cars had to be switched off, and during this process he was jostled off of the train. He was caught by the cars, and the wheels ran over his right leg, scutting the arity off. In his attempt to save himself he broke his left arm. He was immediately taken to Evanston and placed in the Huntoon house. The Company's physicians were notified, and in the afternoon the leg was amputated just above the knee. At last accounts the man

just above the knee. At last accounts the man was doing well, but being so old and feeble his cure will be protracted.

EVANSTON.

Yesterday was duly observed as a holiday, all the business men clissing their stores, and citizens in general refrained from their ordinary pursuits. A large number visited the cemeteries and added much to the display by their generous offerings of flowers. In the afternoon a game of base-ball was participated in by the young and active business men of the village, one nine being composed of those whose business is confined to the village, the other in the city. The game was witnessed by a large crowd, among whom were many ladies. The contest resulted in favor of the city business men by a score of 17 to 7.

#### CALVARY.

- CALVARY.

  IRELAND'S DEAD.

  Afar from Shannon's emoraid side,
  Or where the crystal Lee
  In all its pride and beauty glides
  To meet the rushins sea;
  Afar leyond the foaming waves
  That flow on Erin's strand,
  They slumber in their honored graves
  In Freedom's favored land.
- A thousand battlefields attest, A thousand victories show. A thousand victories show,
  How well at Liberty's behest
  They fought our country's roe.
  From the Pacific's golden strand
  To fair Lake Erie's wave.
  In every part of this great land
  Is found an Irish grave.
- Around the flag of Washington
  They mustered side by side,
  When the green fields of Lexington
  With patriots' blood were dyed;
  And off beneath that banner fair,
  On many a gory plain,
  They've met the foe with bosoms bare,
  Nor spared their heints' red rain.
- Within the pine-clad groves they sleep,
  Deep in the woods of Maine,
  And where the evening-shadows creep
  On Abram's gory plain,
  The granite walls of grim Quebec
  Haye heard Montgomery's cheer;
  And Barry's flag waved o'er the deck
  When Freedom's foes were near.
- Thy waves, Potomac, crimson ran,
  And heard their cannon's boom,
  And saw, amid the battle's van,
  Proud Meagher's waving plume.
  The haughty foemen fell before
  The flash of Erin's blade,
  As through their thick battalions tore
  His dashing, boid Brigade.
- Winchester, Nashville, Lexington, Beheld their bayoncts' gleam. When Casey, Shields, and Mulligan Unfurled their flag of green. At Gaines' Mill their rifles rung, When Guiney's Irish band,
  The "Glorious Ninth," to combat sprung
  To battle for their land.
- And red Chantilly's crowded graves,
  If lit with life, could tell
  How flercely Kearney's matchless braves
  Dashed through the smoke of hell;
  Leaped through that flaming wall of fire
  Old Ireland's fearless sons,
  And, shouting "Victory!" expired
  Beside the captured guns.
- A hundred dark and bloody fields
  Have heard their battle-cry.
  When gallant Corcoran and Shields
  Went forth to win or die;
  When flery Sheridan flercely tore
  Through the proud ranks of Lee,
  And dauntless Sherman's cannon's r

#### OAKWOODS.

\* The dead! deck their low couch of clay
With earliest Spring's soft-breathing flower With earliest Spring's sort-breating flowe Once more the Earth in richest bloom A tribute offers for the tomb. And to the soldiers' graves we'll bring The choicest, rarest flowers of Spring. When music floats all o'er the land, Where sleep a brave but silent band, Then comrades will the garlands lay On beds where rest the dead to-day.

Our boys went forth with hearts of gold, With dauntless mien and footsteps bold; No coward thoughts e'er drew a sigh—They left their homes to do or die. And there came back, in scattered bands, Some without arms, some without hands. For these in secret we will pray; For they no flowers can strew this day.

Those nameless graves, so lone and drear, Where kindred ne'er can shed a tear. Where sleep the loved who bravely fell, And yet not one their graves can fell! But he who reigneth over all Knows well the place where brave men fall; His Spirit-Angels from on high Will strew the flowers that never die.

And many in the waters deep Have found a bed wherein they sleep; The winds' wild rage and cannon's roat Will ne'er disturb their slumbers more. We cannot on those deep beds strew The flowers that grow for Gray and Blue; But sea-nymphs round the beds will twine The wreaths which thrive in Ocean's brine.

Onr Stars and Stripes float over all;
May none e'er live to see them fall,
But prouder, higher, may they wave
O'er Freedom's Land, home of the Brave.
And, when another year comes round,
May grateful hearts, as now, be found
To join and help the flowers lay
On our next Decoration-Day.

On our next Decoration-Day.

Mns. J. A. E. Willson.

CHICAGO, MAY 30, 1877.

STREWING PLOWERS.

The attendance at Oakwoods Cemetery was very large. There were about 2,500 people on the grounds. The train which left the Illinois Central Depot at 12:10 in the afternoon took. out sixteen cars filled with old and young of oth sexes, many of whom took with them their lunches, which were complacently de-voured on the graves of the martyred dead. The ceremonies were conducted by Whittier and Hilliard Posts, under command of Dr. H. E. C. Koch. Englewood and Hyde Park were largely represented. The Normal School furnished a chorus of about forty young ladies, who represented the different States, each bearing a miniature flag upon which was the name of the State they were supposed to represent. A platform was arranged in front of the Soldiers' Monument, erected last year in the plat of the Soldiers' Home. The graves of the thirty-two veterans buried here were appropriately set off with wreaths and crosses, and the G. A. R. Posts and the young ladies formed a hollow square around them. The arrangements were remarkable for their incompleteness, which was the fault of Hilliard Post, and the scene partook more of the nature of a picnic than solemn Decoration-Day ceremonies. The Grand Army Quartet furnished the major part of the music. The ceremonies commenced with the singing of "America" by the Quartet and the entire assemblage. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Hyde Park, followed in a most impressive and eloquent prayer. The Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Englewood, read a portion of the 90th and 103d Psalms. The Quartet then sang "Rest," Prothers, Rest," while the members of the G. A. R. scattered loose flowers over the graves. This was followed by singing "The Knight's Farewell," by the Quartet and the young ladies of the Englewood Normal School. The Hon. J. F. Bonfield then made a short address appropriate to the day and occasion. "Praise to the Soldier" was then sung by the G. A. R. Quartet, after which Mr. J. J. Herrick was introduced and made the address of the day. The young ladies of Englewood sang another chorus, after which he Dovology was sung by the audience, and their friends then decorated the graves of their comrades, not forgetting the brave fellows who had died in the wrong cause while prisoners in Camp Dourlas. The train for the city left at 4:23 in the afternoon, arriving in the city left at 4:22 in the afternoon, arriving in the city left at 4:23 in the af The ceremonies were conducted by Whittier and Hilliard Posts, under command of Dr. H. E. C.

GRACELAND.

Come forth, bright Sun, in all thy regal splendor; We meet to-day
To scatter flowers (hearts filled with memories
tender)
O'er the cold clay
Of those we've loved and lost, —not lost, but gone
before us
To wear the Crown,
And, from their Heavenly Mansions bending o'er

us, To-day look down. From many mothers' eyes the tears are flowing
Throughout the land;
The sons they loved, in manly beauty growing,
Gave heart and hand
And vowed allegiance to the Grand Old Glory,
The Stripes and Stars,
Then breathed their last, oft fevered, faint, and
gory,
'Neath prison-bars.

If I possessed the fairest floral treasure
In all the land,
To cull its sweetest blooms would be my pleasure,
With bounteeous hand.
Our "Patriot-Dead" to-day are clothed in bright-

ness Around the Throne,
In garments gleaming with transcendent
ness— Code news are God's very own.

They gave their lives to save their Nation sorrow
From foreign shame;
Grand, sublime souls: shall we forget to-morrow
Their very name?
May God forbid! Their Country claims her heroes

From shore to shore;
Their names and memories shall be loved and hon-

ored Forever more.

Mrs. Andrew Johnstone.

483 Noeth Lasalle Street, Chicago.

The Floral Tribute.

The decoration of the graves of the 160 soldiers who lie buried at Graceland, and the bolding of street of the control of the graves.

ing of services in commemoration of the grati-tude which the public should feel to those who fought, bled, and died for their country and the colored race, was intrusted yesterday to the George H. Thomas, the Wyman, and the Lyons wests of the Srand Avmy of the Republic, and, and the general command of Gen. J. S. Reys. ds. 'Se work was well done. The decorations so a sounteous and beautiful, the attendance The General Start Start

"Love and issue for the Bine;
Tears and love for the Gray."

The Glee Club then rendered the
"Star-Spangled Banner," and followed it
with the Doxology, in which the andience joined. Chaplain Peeke pronounced
the benediction, and the crowd took
up their walk through the handsomely-kept
grounds to view the evergreen decorations
which had been scattered in the morning by a
committee sent out early from the headquarters, and to strew the graves of their loved
ones with floral offerings. The flowers were in
many instances very beautifully arranged in
devices of monograms, etc., and there
were plenty of them. Special pains were

WALDHEIM.

AN INFORMAL TRIBUTE.

Of the heroes who fell fighting for their adopted country, about 100 German-American soldiers sleep in the quiet cemetery of Waldhelm. For this point a large number of our German citizens, with their families, started yesterday morning in carriages or via the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The proceedings were somewhat informal in character, as no particular order of ceremonies had been pre-arranged; but the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Mr. Henry J. Lenzen, Maj. John Klow, and Capts. Theodore Shultz and Peters, assisted by a number of others, took charge of the decoration, and all due honor was paid to the graves of Teuton's brave and fallen sons.

FARWELL HALL.

TO THE DEPARTED.
Garlands of roses and wreaths of flowers
To strew the graves of the sons of ours
Who fought and died, and beneath the sod
Rest, while their spirits are with their God.

Come, kneel us down by the moss-clad graves of our sons and sires, our honored braves, And offer a prayer for the living, free, Whose land stretcheth forth from sea to sea— A prayer that, through ages yet unborn, Our Land may never—no, never—be shorn Of the glory achieved, by the honored dead, By those who survived, and who bravely led.

Our armies went forth through fire and smoke, And conquered Oppression's servile yoke, And made our Land both free and great, E'en to the borders of every State.

We'll think of them often, nor ne'er forget Who sleep so soundly; and yet, and yet, No sound of bugle or tap of drum Will waken their slumbers or bid them come. CHICAGO, May 30, 1877.

Farwell Hall, as seen last evening, presented marked contrast to the Farwell Hall of half-adozen hours earlier. The table on which Dr. Eells dropped his gavel at 2 o'clock and pro-claimed the General Assembly dissolved was draped with bunting and adorned with bouquets and crosses of smilax and lilies, while bayonets bristled and regimental colors waved where erstwhile Stated and Permanent Clerk sat in dignity. Even more marked was the change in the appearance of the body of the hall. Instead of an assemblage of grave divines, full of arguments on points of faith and doctrine, and stickling for procedent like chancery lawyers, the hall was bright with female faces, for the ladies were certainly the majority, and looked like a flower-garden.

The occasion was a memorial service under the auspices of Ransom Post, G. A. R., for the beroic dead. The attendance showed that the cause in which they died and the memory of their gallant deeds have not yet faded from the minds of men, while on the plat-form and scattered through the audience were many well-known and prominent citizens.

Among those noticed were Judge Moore, the
Hon. William Aldrich, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Gen. Chetlain, the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Col. Lyman Brydges, the Hop. Phil A. Hoyne, ex-Ald. Spalding, Major Brockway, Judge Wal-lace, and Justice Matson. It was half-past 8 o'clock before the Hon. John V. Farwell advanced to the front of the platform, and, pre-

vanced to the front of the platform, and, premising that his remarks should be brief, the highest style of eloquence not belonging to the dry-goods trade went on to state that this memorial service reminded him of one which had been kept up for over 1,800 years. For 4,000 years men looked forward to the perfection of character as exemplified in Christ, and for 1,800 years they had looked back to it. The highest that could be said of a man was that he had done something for others, and they were there to pay their tribute of respect to those who had done so much to render the country free and to hand it down free to their posterity. The speaker gave an account of his presence at a prayer-meeting in New York when news came that Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated by the representative of rebellion. The most remarkable utterance made on that occasion was that of a brown-faced Brazilian occasion was that of a brown-faced Brasilian sailor, who, in his imperfect language, said that he would not have been so much affected by learning of the death of his own father. That man had probably felt the galling chain of slavery himself and remembered that Abraham Lincoln had removed those chains from four millions of the colored race. It was to committee the sail of the colored race.

slavery himself and remembered that Abraham Lincoln had removed those chains from four millions of the colored race. It was to commemorate the actions of such men that they were met.

The Rev. R. N. Adams, of Ohlo, formerly a Union soldier, led in prayer, after which the Glee Club sang "Americs," and received a well-deserved encore.

MAL JOHN T. FRATT

opened his remarks by saying that Gen. John T. Pope, at a soldiers' banquet at Cincinnati some years ago, said that the time was fast approaching when the vivid impressions of the War would fade away, and to have been a soldier at all would no longer be a title to respect. He quoted this, not as agreeing with it in its entirety, but to emphasize his declaration that the old things were passing away. The old iconoclast with the scythe and the hour-glass, while dimming many of the memories of the past, at the same time was smoothing away much of the bitterness engendered by the four years of strife. He rejoiced to know that this was so. He believed that no more magnanimous body of men ever existed than those who fought in the Federal army, and among the very highest of these wore the men who went out from this city. In Oakwoods Cemetery that night the stars looked down upon the graves of 5,000 Confederate dead, strewn with flowers by the hands of the very men who stood in the ranks of battle in opposition to the allent sleepers. They could afford to be magnanimous, and, as Americans loving the old flag, to look upon the land as their own; the land where the starry flag was the symbol of liberty from end to end.

Prof. J. W. Wentworth followed with a recitation entitled, "Searching for the Slain," and after some musical selections by the Glee Club, the

HON. THOS. HOYNE

spoke as follows:

Fellow-Cittlens: It has been the custom in all ages and in all countries to cherish the sentiment so well expressed by a Greek orator, more than 2,000 years ago, when he said: "It is a debt of instice that superior honors should be paid to those who de fighting for their country.

concluded, the funeral oration was delivered by the most distinguished leader or General of the people.

It was on such an occasion, about 2,300 years ago, that Pericles—the first orator and statesman of that period—delivered that greatest of all funeral orations of which we have any account in ancient or modern days. The sentiments, as they came flowing from the lips of the great orator, may be aptly used in speaking of those whose obsequies you have been celebrating this day:

"These men having bestowed their lives upon the public, each has received the praises which will never decay—a sepulchre which will always be most illustrions; not that in which their bones lie mouldering, but that in which their homes lie mouldering, but that in which their homes lie mouldering, but that in which their heart me will be preserved, to be the occasion, whenever henor is the employ of word or act, to be eternally remembered. This whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men. Neither do the inscriptions on columns in their native soil show forth their merit; but, better than all inscriptions, the memorial of them in all foreign nations is more durably reposited in the general remembrance better than upon their own tombs."

This was the language in which ancient Greece spoke of her heroic soldiers when they fell fathing the enemies of the country, when no other motive appeared—when even other motives were wanting. The wars of ancient times, as vell as more modern, were not always waged, as you are saware, in vindication of the motives which deserve commendation, or should call forth the peculiar and extraordinary sacrides of human life. In later days, however, it is said that "bayonets think."

the lastly objects schieved were such as gods high have fought for. The liberty of mankind and the progress of free institutions were the stakes, and every soldier who fell became a sacred martyr to the great and glorious cause. In new viewing the objects and motives of the War, and the work which has been accomplished, we may write and speak in the light of past history when we say that never before was a war entered

when we say that never before as a such benedicial results as our own.

It was a war in the interest of humanity. It was a war in the interest of humanity. It was a war in the interest of human progress waged to secure human rights. It schieved the safety of the American Republic, preserved the Union, and saved our free Constitution, while according to its spirit and teachings, it emancipated from bendage—to enjoy the privileges of free menfour millions of slaves!

The "hirrspressible condict" has become a historic fact! It was the inevitable fate of American progress in human improvement that created it. It was a thing to be and to have been at a some time after the day that the American colonists created the American Revolution and issued the Declaration of Independence. They left their work incomplete in leaving slavery, but they knew that in this work was involved, sooner or later.

The BOOM OF THAT INSTITUTION.

At the time of the Declaration, thirteen out of fourteen colonies became slaveholding States, and were sprecognized. That was one stage of the progress of revolution reached in 1776, but in 1876, and within the same century, that revolution reached another stace—in the onancipation of the slaves. This was the crowning achievement of the last War, for it no longer left a may in bondage, nor slave State within the limits of the Republic.

rubbic.

The American fathers in 1776 proclaimed "ilberty throughout the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof," but left the Arican race in Sondage. The year 1876, and the War which emancipated them, was a necessary acquelt to the unity and design of the original work. Now, the two periods go to make two chapters in the same volume: they work out one problem. The Americans of 1777 declared "all men to be free and equal," but the year of the proclamation in 1863-70, by striking off the shackles of American slavery, made them so.

Thus, as the historian Motley says of the struggles made by nations in the cause of human progress, it is impossible for a mation, even while struggling for itself, not to gain something for all mankind. "The mintenance of the right by the little Provinces of Holland and Zenland in the six teenth, by Holland and England united in the seventeenth, and by the United States of American in the provinces of Holland and Zenland in the six teenth, by Holland and England united in the seventeenth, and by the United States of American and America are all links of one chain." And hence the link of the Civil War—the irrepressible conflict which emancipated the lave—was necessary to complete, at the end of the first century of our Republic, what was so anspicionally entered upon at its commencement.

The self-ovident truth that all men were created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, was then a declaration of the fathers only. It is to-day a sublime fact—a truth realized by their chidren within a century.

Fellow-citizens, as a Democrat, I reflerate now what I said in 1894, when the Chicago Convention doclared the War for the Union a failure. "The War for the Union a failure." The War for the Union a failure. "The War for the Union a failure." The War for the Union a failure. "The War for the Union a failure." The War for the Union a failure. "The War for the Union a failure." The war of which has been proved and worked out a world-wide success. It might be rea

on the people at the North and in the South revolted against it.

IT WAS AN ANOMALY.—

an abnormal thing.—a relic of that barbarism in our political life and thought which the Revolution of 1776, and the glorious schievements which followed it, swept away forever.

It is true that the mercenary and stolid traders of all sections cultivated a 'three-diseases' and the second of t

all sections cultivated a "pro-slavery opinion." Is traded in the also as political capital. It held out offices and rewards, and raised the flag of partisan organization to sover the dark shrines of human slavery as a kind of altar; and the perils of a civil war always staved the hands of the particular of a civil war always staved the hands of the perils of a civil war always staved the hands of the perils of a civil war always staved the hands of the perils of a civil war always staved the hands of the perils of a civil war always staved the hands of the political morality, it mocked at the genins of Liberty. Frenzied by insolence.—bilind in the own darkness,—tit assailed the traditions of the peak, denied the valor which secured the fruits of the Revolution, would have reversed all its axioms, and, finally, ventured to non the open defiance of the powers of C. The drat shot lied at Fort Sumter upon the glorious ensign of the Republic raised the wild war cry of the people's vengeance in the first century of American independence. Then came the uprising of a great people! It was the electrical shock communicated by an insane ambition, which, going through the shad, raised armed men all party prejudices, and the united voices of the masses proclaimed. "Union for the sake of Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" and the flag should be vindicated "though it should cost the last man and the last dollar. Then raillied the shadow of the sake of the sake

Glee Club, by request, sang "I'm going back to Dixie."

THE REV. W. H. RYDER

made the concluding speech of the evening. He said that from all sections of the land the graves of the loyal dead were decorated that day. He came there not as representative of any sect or of any party, but as a citizen speaking to fellow-citizens. Horn within a mile of where the May-flower first cast anchor, and with an American descent of five generations, he acknowledged the possession of a strong love of country. Looking back through history, they would find that love of liberty dated back as far as history reached. Finer illustrations of patriotism than those found in the history of Rome could not be discovered. The highest ambition of a noble heart then was to die in defense of his country. Under our Christian dispensation we take a higher ground, claiming that the highest service. heart then was to die in defense of his country. Under our Christian dispensation we take a higher ground, claiming that the highest service in which a man can die is where principle is involved. Religion and patriotism were interlaced in the hearts of mankind, and the better forms of either could not be entertained except where the other was felt. Both commanded sacrifree, and called forth the best feeling of men and enlarged their sympathies. Patriotism standing by itself is not the highest virtue, for one might die in the service of his country, when that country was engaged in an unjust cause, as perhaps might be true to some extent of the Mexican War. But in this last cause, as in that of the Revolution, there was no doubt as to the duty of a true citizen. At the outbreak of the War he was full of Massachusetts sympathies and loves, and, when the brave boys from Lawrence were abot down in the streets of Baltimore, he felt like saying, "Massachusetts, ever foremost, grand old State!" Now, after seventeen and a half years' residence in illinois, he still held Massachusetts first—Illinois, possibly, excepted. (Laughter.) This local pride and local feeling which once prevailed merged into the greater feeling of love for the Union as a whole. In other lands the people loved their country, and they did well. Perhaps in the future there would be the world over one grand Government of peace and love, oppression and tyranny banished forever, and God ruling over all and acknowledged by all.

THE HON. JOHN V. PARWELL trusted that they would all remember the one great lesson that the gallant soldier who had first addressed them that evening had assisted in strewing flowers over the graves of his former opponents. South of Masson and Dixon's Line, now obliterated forever, thousands of hands had covered with garlands the resting-places of Union soldiers, and all must feel that there "is a Divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

The exercises closed with a selection by the Glee Club.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Memory! How very quickly we form again
Amid the pines, and wait
For the coming storm of leaden rain,—
Each man wondering what Fate
Has in store for him, and dil
Feeling their hearts' quick beat,
While thinking of changes the next roll-call
Will disclose when survivors meet.

While thinking of changes the next roll-call
Will disclose when survivors meet.

Let's bridge the "charm" now, and say,
The Lord willing, this Country's ours;
And, in decorating, don't neglect the Gray—
Blend colors in strewing flowers;
For, down where the tail palmetto grows,
They talk red war no more,
Being tired enough of the "chasm," God knows,
To help us bridge it o'er.
Pronala May 30.

THE EXERCISES IN THE EVENING
at the Exposition Building attracted an andience of about 2,000 people. After the Glee
Club had snng the "Star Spangled Banner,"
Mr. W. J. Onahan introduced the Hon. Leonard
Swett, who delivered an eloquent address, in
which he said:

We were pre-eminently a peaceful people; but
soon there commenced a fearful struggle. Then
come the vivid pictures of Donelson. Vicksburg,
and Sherman's March to the Sea. We remember that, as the struggle culminated, we heard that Lee's lines at Richmond
had been broken; and, almost before we had
time to comprehend it, Lee had surrendered,
and we had peace. [Cheers,] We remember
the shout that went up from the Atlantic to
the Pacific when it was known that we had conquered a peace. The farmer left his plow, the
workman the shop, the smith his forge, and
there went up from all the land one great anthem of peace. But many of the boys did not
come marching home; nor for them was
there rest asve in the grave. And this
day brings back keenly to us the faith and devotion of those who fell. It should not rest
merely with the offering of flowers at their
graves. It should be the duty—nore than

destiny Divine, and not human) the War, prosecuted at first to save the Union, destroyed Slavery! The irrepressible conflict completed at the end of our first centary what the Revolution had left underly the conflict completed at the end of our first centary what the Revolution had left underly the complete its commencement. It may be said, then fore,—

Like generous coursers moving neck and neck, Each had she were by giving it a check.
Christian and Jew, they earry out one plan,
For though of different faith, each is in heart a man.

Again, I urge the appeal of the great soldier, Why not have peace? This is to be and an ender any ground upon which the common commencement is the common common

one God! One Union, a common destiny, and one American flag.

"Flag of the free heart's only home.
By angel hands to valor given—
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome.
And all thy hues were born in Heaven."

The speech of Mr. Hoyne was exceedingly well received, the sentences approving of the reconcultation policy of President Hayes being especially applauded. At its conclusion the Glee Club, by request, sang "I'm going back to Dixie."

IN MEMORIAM—MAY 30.

O Memory, reaching backward through the mazes. And lingering mid the graves. And irenches made during War's roughest phases. How the true heart craves. For Peace! How eager every Patriot soul, That leves this our land, Is, that not only part, but the whole, Of the great superstructure shall stand.

I have been willing to forgire. But I will easy forgive when the principles for what her have a re established; I don't think it to be too hasty about it. I term to believe in legislating forgiveness. I don't believe in legislating forgiveness. I don't believe in alter so much about it. I don't believe in a legislating forgiveness. I don't believe in a legislating forgiveness. I don't believe in a legislating is too much talked about in must be allowed to take its own course, as one matters do. It will take time. But I don't lieve it is well to do too much talking about it. And with that, having already made his blenowledgments for the compliment above his Gen. Sheridan closed.

The regimental colors—a superb set—withen presented by Miss E. Gavin in behalf of the ladies of Chicago. The Hon. W. J. Hymbriefly responded for the regiment.

The exercises closed with a dress parade by the Second Regiment, a grand military promenade, and a hop.

ELSEWHERE.

IN MEMORIAM —UNDER THE SON.
Under the sod they are sleeping to-day,
Sleeping to waken no more—
Blind to the pomp of the battle-array,
Deaf to the deep canton-roar;
Sleeping so calmiv and sweetly their sleep,
Trials and perils all past,
Never to waken to joy or to weep—
Resting in quiet at last.

Homes that once knew them shall know then w more— Loved ones will wait them in vain; Cold is the hearthstone, and closed is the coer They may ne'er enter again. Ta'en in their manhood, their strength, and the pride,
Nobly they yielded their all;
Fearlessly battling, they stood side by alds,
Till they as heroes should fall.

Tears for the brave men now lying so lows
Tears for their grief and their pain,
Marching or fighting 'midst heat or 'midst soon,
On the bleak mountain or plain;
Tears for the hearts that were sundered and ton,
Knowing the shock that must come;
Tears for the widows and orphans who moun
Sad in their desolate home.

Joy that the blood of the martyred ones shad Cried not in vain from the sod; Joy that the thousands of Patriot dead Dwell with the Patriot's God; Joy that the Land which they battled to save Blossoms in beauty to-day; Joy that the bonds of the downtrodden slave Their death-pange sundered for aye.

Scatter above them the beauties of Spring, ditts of a Father of Love; But better far may be here offerings being. Grateful remembrance to prove. And, as the scasoms shall roll in their fight. May we remember with pride Brothers who perished that Freedom and Right With us in peace might abide.

Caicaso, May 29, 1877.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

JOLIET, Ill., May 30.—Memorial-Day was deserved here in the customary manner, the emciese being, as usual, of a very interesting diseaseer. In the forencom detachments visited in catholic cemeteries on the West Side, and decreased the graves of soldiers interred there. It is o'clock p. m. a procession was formed y Lieut. J. B. Fithian, Chair Marshal, assisted in Lieut. M. F. Hand, consisting of the Joliet Cizens! Corps and the Dwight Guards, of the Tenth Battalion L. N. G., the Joliet Lieut. Artillery, Bartleson Post No. 6. d. A. R., and carriages containing forem the President and orator of the discitly officials, and other citizum proof or less distinguished. The Adama Combinatory of December of the May of Dwight, headed the line, with marched to Oakwood Cenettery, where, after a fervent prayer by the Rev. E. C. Arnoll, is Hon. G. D. A. Parks delivered a brief but appropriate oration which fully sustained in reputation as one of the most polished and elequent public speakers in the State. In speaking of the North and South he said:

The two combatants, wisely discarding all beyon of a reunion based on the impossible condition for getting events which could not be remained to the condition of the condition of the south of the proposition of the southers graves. In a sainted of the Hydright guarding the tendencies to reunion. Each issue which to coll an own sense of tasts and any and successions which the very concerns to work the forence of the press, to emulate the other infects of marmalimity and senders alded by the effect of the press, to emulate the other infects of marmalimity and senders alded by the effect of the press, to emulate the other infect

Milliam McLachlan, at Taggart acted as Mare committee of young miss with wreaths and cross dresses were made by sev-large crowd was in attend AURORA, III., May 30.—1

GALENA, Ill., May 30.—Dobserved in this city by one of ing demonstrations ever beld was a grand procession madties, military companies, the reaching from Meeker stree De Soto House. Prominent the Veteran Guard, bearing the Forty-fifth and Ninetyments. A fine oration was dett. Esq., of Galena. The soldiers were decorated with

Soldiers were decorated with a DANVILLE. Bectal Dispatch to The DANVILLE. DA

weather was clear, but a teconfort. Speeches were magaby, of Paducah, Ky., and Wallace, of Missouri. The cout were very interesting. Sons were present.

CARBONDALE, Ill., May 30.
Was more generally observed fore. All business houses a cordance with a proclamatis Mayor, and all the citizens, an surrounding country, particip cises,—President Robert Allyr Illinois Normal School, acting Prof. G. C. Ross as orator of the Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to The Lincoln, Ill., May 30.—A containing about 300 people leging for Springfield to with decorative services, and to buildings this afternoon. The under the management of som in this city.

Carlinville

CARLINVILLE
Special Dispatch to The
CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 30.—
year adds impressiveness to
The graves of the fallen heroe
in this city were decorated wit
by the friends of the brave on
all for their country's sake. Special Dispatch to The QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The QUINCY. [Ill., May 30.—Meune observed in this city to-day wit moules. The banks and man ness were closed, and a large zens marched to the cemetery, diers' graves were profusely dispatched.

ROCHELLE.

Special Dispatch to The
ROCHELLE, Ill., May 30.—Dobserved here with appropria
very large concourse of peoprounding country participated
Freeport, was the orator of
well received.

FREEDOMT.

Special Dispatch to The

FREEPORT.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 30.—Ill
were decorated to-day. A lary
ple took part in the exercises.

Was delivered by the Rev. F. A IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Special Dispatch to The BURLINGTON, Ia., May a previous public arrangement Decoration-Day was generally observed in this city. In the n in the public schools with army 3,000 strong, marched the pal streets of the city with banner appropriate motitors. pal streets of the city with banner appropriate mottoes, one ce led a flag. The procesthe r at beautiful demonating the research of the resear

Ode to the Flag " was recited with it effect by Miss E. Gavin. Prof. J. bllowed with a recitation of "Shee a." As the "Gallant Little Phil" on the platform only a few paces a recitation provoked deafening calls

GEN. SHERIDAN

Owed his acknowledgments, which
ad by renewed calls for a speech, and
General came forward and said;
seto-night to see and hear the presentarto the Second Regiment, in which I
d. I did not expect to take part in the
But perhaps it is not inapprepriate for
a few words. I went out to-day to
a graves. I think I shed about as many
any of those men fell in my command. I
dd to what has been said here to-night,
is hands with Gen. Lee at Appomation
in willing to forgive. But I will only
in the principles for which they fell
sahed; I don't think it best
top hasty about it. I don't
egislating forgiveness. I don't believe
torgiveness. I don't believe
in thing is too much talking about it.
I thing is too much talking about it.
Is will take time. But I don't berelt will take time. But I don't benents for the compliment shown him,
dan closed. necessed.

a superb set—were ted by Miss E. Gavin in behalf of the blago. The Hon. W. J. Hynes nded for the regiment.

dies closed with a dress parade by tegiment, a grand military prometor.

ELSEWHERE.

MEMORIAM—CNDER THE SOD.
od they are sleeping to-day,
to waken no more—
to pomp of the battle-array,
he deep cannon-roar;
calmiv and sweetly their sleep,
i peris all past,
ken to to optio water. en to joy or to weep-

neer enter again.
ser manhood, their strength, and their y yielded their all; nattling, they stood side by side, as heroes should fall.

nen new lying so low?

f and their pain,
midst heat or 'midst snow,
ntain or plain;
that were sundered and torn,
that were sundered and torn,

blood of the martyred ones shed n vain from the sod; thousands of Patriot dead 'he Patriot's God; which they battled to save ty to-day;
f the flowntrodden slave sundered for aye.

he beauties of Spring, of Love; we heart-offerings bring, ance to prove. ber with pride rished that Freedom and Right ce might abide.

Jointe.

Jointe of the Tribusa.

30.—Memorial-Day was obcustomary manner, the exeral, of a very interesting charrenoon detachments visited the teries on the West Side, and decives of soldiers interred there. At m. a procession was formed by thian, Chief Marghal, assisted by and, consisting of the Joliet Citi-

est so general.

BOCKFORD.

tal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ill., May 30.—To-day was a day membered in Rockford. Quite uncenjoyed adouble treat in the presty notonly of Gen. John A. Legan. Rockford think the ablest volunteer country ever produced, but of Generaldge, who rendered gallant servarry of the Potomac. The day onld be desired, though perhaps a mand dusty. Soon after 5 o'clock n formed at the corner of State and

in and singars.
est City Band.
Rifes frum perps.
in full iniform as escort.
Republic, Nevins Post, No. 1.
rd Union Bank.

idens in carriages.

A. Logan gave his customers

apaceh. It was appropriate to
speech. It was appropriate to

CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 30.—Each succeeding rar adds impressiveness to Decoration-Day. Ile graves of the fallen heroes who are buried in this city were decorated with floral offerings by the friends of the brare ones who sacrificed all for their country's sake.

QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

QUINCY.

QUINCY.

Guner, Ill., May 30.—Memorial-services were decreed in this city to-day with the usual ceremonies. The banks and many places of business were closed, and a large concourse of cities marched to the cemetery, where the soldiers graves were profusely decorated.

RECHELLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. m. a procession was formed by Fithian, Chief Marshal, assisted by "nd, consisting of the Jollet Citthe Dwight Guards, of the I.N. G., the Jollet Light Son Post No. 6. G. carriages containing flowers, ent and orator of the day, is, and other citizens more tinguished. The Adams Cornet havened, the Adams Cornet havened a brief but apwhich fally sustained his rephic most polished and elocate in the State. In speak-orth and South he said: metatants, wisely discarding all hopes based on the impossible condition of ents which could not be forgotten, any yielding to the other the right, in not be effectually denied, of us dead according to sense of taste and duty, or are fast learning, to convert the lich this very observance offers into for promoting, rather than retard-dencies to runnion. Each indeed under the humane inspirations of dehearted leaders, aided by the garthe press, to eminist the other in his press, to eminist and tendercas towards tacket ide whose remains were left by for war within its lines. Clusion of the exercises at the standalty-eight guns was fired, followed atton of the coldiers' graves. The was large, although not equal to year and the years previous, nor each so general.

AURONA.

Bucial Dispotes to The Tribuna.

AURONA, Ill., May 30.—Decoration Day has been appropriately observed, and the exercises have passed off in the most satisfactory manner throughout. The reterms soldiers were escorted to the various germeteries by a handsomely-unformed and well-drilled company of men tyied the Aurora Light-Guard, accompanied by their excellent cornet band. Eighty-six soldiers' graves were sprinkled with spring flowers, the services closing at Spring Lake Cemetery with a trie but most eloquent oration by the Rev. Dr. Tamas. Several thousand of our citizens took put in the exercises.

GALENA.

Beeclal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuins.

Galena, Ill., May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed in this city by one of the most imposing demonstrations ever field in Galena. There was a grand procession made up of civic societies, military companies, the City Council, etc., resching from Meeiser street on Main to the Boto House. Prominent in the column was the Veteran Guard, bearing the battle flags of the Forty-fifth and Ninety-sixth Illinois Regiments. A fine oration was delivered by J. Fawett, Esq., of Galena. The graves of forty-two soldiers were decorated with flowers.

DANYILLE.

DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Danville, ill., May 30.—Decoration-Day has been observed by quite a large number of people, though there has been nothing like a general observance of the day. The two military companies of this city formed this evening, and headed by Reynolds' Brass Band, marched to the cemetery, where the graves were strewn with flowers. Quite a number of people formed in the procession on its way to the cemetery. No further exercises were had.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
OTTAWA, Ill., May 30.—Decoration-Day was obserted in this city with great reverence. The principal buildings displayed the national colors at half-mast, and the business-men closed their stores during the exercises at the Opera-House, which was densely crowded to hear the aidress of the Rev. A. T. Needham, of Sandwich, Ill., late Chaplain of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers. The address was one of the finest ever delivered in this city.

MOUND CITY.

MOUND CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Came, Iil., May 30.—The decoration ceremones at the National Cemetery at Mound City.

Index normational by great crowds of people MOUND CITY.

today were attended by great crowds of people from this State, Kentucky, and Indiana. The weather was clear, but a trifle too warm for semiort. Speeches were made by Col. E. W. Barby, of Paducah, Ky., and the Mon. H. N. Wallace, of Missouri. The ceremonics through out were very interesting. At least 5,000 per-sons were present.

CARBONDALE.

CARBONDALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARBONDALE, Ill., May 30.—Decoration-Day was more generally observed here than ever before. All business houses were closed in accordance with a proclamation issued by the Mayor, and all the citizens, and many from the surrounding country, participating n the exercise.—President Robert Allyn, of the Southern Illinois Normal School, acting as Chaplain, and Prof. G. C. Ross as orator of the day.

LINCOLN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA.

ROCHELLE.

Recurelle, 111., May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed here with appropriate ceremonies. A very large concourse of people from the surrounding country participated. Gen. Atkins, of freeport, was the orator of the day, and was nell recured.

Parror, Ill., May 30.—The soldiers' graves were decorated to-day. A large number of people took part in the exercises, and the oration was delivered by the Rev. F. A. Hardin-

IOWA. BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON.

January 30.—Although no previous public arrangement had been made, becoming the pupils of the public schools with their teachers, an amy 3,000 strong, marched through the principal streets of the city with bands of music, hanner appropriate mottoes, and flags. Every al streets of the city with bands of music, canner appropriate mottoes, and flags. Every mee or led a flag. The procession was one of the state of the city limits, and selved the afternoon as a half-holiday. The banks, freight-houses, and many of the business-houses closed. Datriet Court adjourned over the day. Flags sated from bundreds of private residences, and the business houses were profusely decorated with flags. In the afternoon, according to arrangements made privately by Mathies Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the following allidary organizations marched to the cemetries: The Veteran Guards, Lyon Battery, and statics Post. At Aspen Grove the Revs. C. L. stafford and C. B. Clark delivered orations, and the Rev. T. F. Green at the Catholic cemetery, was being strewn on the soldiers' graves in both cemeteries.

Aposial Dispetch to The Tribuna.

NUR, Ia., May 30.—The ceremonics of atton-Day at this place were attended men more than the usual impressiveness. In the country of the c

mblage who patiently stood in the bot sun listened throughout. The General read it his wented force. The review of the Rock-Rifes was by no means the least interesting are of the day.

HOMER, LA SALLE COUNTY. LASALIA, III., May 30.—There were no decomin-services in this city or in Peru to-day, but
adelerment of the LaSalie Cadets of Tempermore, under command of Lieut. Webster, went
to Homer, in the Township of Troy Grove, to
participate in decoration-ceremonies there.

Memoria, III., May 30.—Owing to much filmes prealing among children here. Decoramemory was not generally observed. The
tion-bay was not generally observed.
The few Mr. Ayers, of LaSalie, officiated.
Alter decorating the graves, the procession, led
by the Homer Band, marched to the square and
the Homer Band, marche

tery, was over a mile in length. Previous to the exercises at the graves the remains of Col. 8. M. Archer, who died a few months since, were taken from the vault and buried with military honors. This was done in compliance with the Colonel's dying request. The Rev. Sammel Pickard pronounced a touching eulogy over his grave. The crowd which assembled at the National Cemetery to witness the exercises was the largest that has ever congregated there. It is estimated that 10,000 persons were present. The instrumental music for the occasion was farnished by Cal Wagner's band, and the vocal music by the Queen City Quartete. The Rev. D. E. Shaw made an impressive prayer, and the Hon. John H. Craig delivered an eloquent eration, after which the ceremeny of strewing flowers was performed. The weather was warm but pleasant.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 30.—Decoration-Day in this city was generally observed. All the public buildings and newspaper offices displayed their bunting, and the business houses and banks were closed during the afternoon. At 8 o'clock a. m. the Dubuque Hussars, under command of George Gray, decorated graves in Key West, Rockdale, Asbury, and Centre Grove Cemeteries. At the latter, memorial services were hold, peginning at half-past 9 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the procession formed at Washington Square and marched through our principal streets with martial and brass music, and made an imposing display, the sidewalks being lined with people who had been watching for hours for the parade. The exercises at the cemetery were of more than ordinary interest. The Hon. Fred O'Donnell was orator of the day. The cemetery was a beautiful sight, covered with people and flowers, and one that both young and old will long remember. Some graves were decorated the occupants of which last year took an active part in the same ceremony.

\*\*Norezoon.\*\* eremony.

M'GREGOR. M'GREGOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., May 30.—The soldiers' graves were decorated here to-day. The attendance was large.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, ind., May 30.—Decoration-Day INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—Decoration-Day was more generally observed here than for many years past. From all prominent buildings flags were displayed, and business was almost universally suspended. The day was beautiful, and the attendance at Crown Hill very large. One noticeable feature of the ceremonics was that fully 300 leading citizens, men of both parties, who had distinguished themselves as privates and officers in the War, marched as a guard of ponor. Among these were feen Ben Harrison. nonor. Among these were Gen. Ben Harrison, Gen. McGinnis, Gen. Fred Kneffer, Col. Ruckle, and other well-known citizen-soldiers. At the cemetery speeches were made by Senator Mor-

ton and by the Rev. Myron W. Read, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, formerly of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers. His was a warm address. Among other things he said was this:

I don't think it time yet for any of us to decorate Rebel graves. I admit that the land beyond death is colorless. I bear no malice to those who took the risk of the bad cause. If they really were to be considered we would make this a festival of American courage, and as the rain falls and the sun shines upon blue and gray, we could be alike impartial. But the living are to be considered. Is it well to teach the children that he who dies to keep his country one, and be who dies to rend it asunder, sleep in equal graves; that twelve years blots out the distinction between loyalty and treason? I don't think it is well. We do a right, and even a prudent, thing not to forget benefit, but to remember it not gradgingly but gladly and proudly. In these days it is refreshing to think of those who are safe and shrouded in the sweet sleep of duty done. They have exalted American hood in the face of all the world and gone on high.

alcep of duty done. They have exalted American hood in the face of all the world and gone on high.

The graves were decorated by a party of little girls. In all respects the occasion was successful and beautiful.

In his address, which he delivered standing and with unusual feeling and earnestness, Senator Morton said:

There is nothing we so much need now as a healthy public soutiment,—a sentiment founded upon truth and upon those feelings which do honor to human nature,—and our country can only live by a healthy public sentiment. We can live as a nation only by adhering to true principles and by repudiating false principles. We cannot forget the past—we ought not to forget it. God has planted memory in our minds and we cannot blot it out; but, while we cannot forget the past—we ought not to forget it. God has planted memory in our minds and we cannot blot it out; but, while we cannot forget the past, we will treat doctrines of equal liberty and of equal rights lo all, will become reconciled to them; and while we cannot forget the past, we will treat them as if the past had never occurred, and that is all that can be asked, and that is true and perfect reconciliation. True reconciliation does not require us to forget the leving solder and to case to do him instice. We must remember that there is an eternal difference between right and wrong, and that we were on the right side and that they were on the wrong side, and all that we ask of them is that hereafter they should be on the right side.

\*\*FORT WATNE.\*\*

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 30.—The celebration of Decoration-Day here was a grand success. Susiness was generally suspended, and public outlidings, stores, and residences handsomely decorated. A long procession, consisting of the Light Guards and other military and civil organizations, paraded the streets. Exercises took place at Sandenwood Cemetery, where there was an immense crowd. State Senator Bell was orator of the day, and Mrs. Gcn. Devereaux read a poem. The other exercises consisted of prayer, singing, etc.

LAFATETTS.

Special Disputes to The Trionna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 30.—To-day was not observed by our citizens in any public or organized demonstration. The public schools and banks were closed, and during the alternoon a large number of business houses were closed. Many private houses and public buildings displayed the national flag, and the cemeteries were thronged most of the day by our citizens engaged in decorating the graves of the honored dead.

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Ill., May 30.—An excursion-train containing about 300 people left here this morning for Springfield to witness the military decorative services, and buildings this afternoon. The excursion was under the management of some of our churches is this city. CARLINVILLE.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 30.—Notwithstanding the prediction of many that Decoration-Day would be a failure this year, it was, in fact, as great a success as any year since the beautiful ceremony was instituted. The procession formed at the Capitol, led by the Governor's Guard, under command of Capt. Stock, and the Uni-versity Battalion, commanded by Col. Nicode-mus, Grand-Army-of-the-Republic officers, and mus, Grand-Army-of-the-Republic officers, and citizens in carriages. Arriving at the cemetery, the grounds around the Union and Confederate dead were crowded with spectators. After filing in around the speaker's stand, the Rev. C. H. Richards invoked the Divine blessing. After an appropriate song by four gentlemen, Gen. Ed S. Bryant, President of the day, spoke in the glowing words of four gentlemen, Gen. Ed S. Bryant, President of the day, spoke in the glowing words of praise of the brave dead, and closed by introducing Judge A. B. Braley, orator of the day, who delivered an admirable address, urging strongly peace, fraternity, and a united nation. The gem of the occasion was a poem by Mrs. A. B. Jones, read by herself, which exhibited great beauty of thought and expression. After more music by the band and Quartet Club, Gen. Bryant announced that the decoration of Fedmusic by the band and Quartet Club, Gen, Bryant announced that the decoration of Federal soldiera' grayes would be performed by young scholars of the public schools, and those of the Confederate dead, of whom there are quite a large number here, by the veterans of the Union army present. Flowers had been provided in profusion, which were scattered alike over all. Decoration-Day was a decided success, yet there is a feeling among all classes that the observance of the day has been carried far enough, and that, hereafter, the money paid out for display should be used for the poor of those who fell defending the right.

paid out for display should be used to the pool of those who fell defender the right.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Decoration-Day was duly celebrated. At moon the Chamber of Commerce, banks, and business houses generally were closed, and flags displayed at half-mast on all public and many private buildings. In the morning exercises were held in St. James' Church, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, prayer, and an address by the Rev. W. H. Throop. At the conclusion of the services a procession formed under command of Col. Jennison, of the Robert Chevas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of the Robert Chivas Post, Sheridan Guards, Celtic Societies, and citizens, and marched to Forest Home, where the exercises consisted of a dirge by the band, prayer, an address by Col. Jennison, after which the graves were elegantly decked with wreathes and garlands of flowers. Details

as surely as the adelity of New York. Henceforth the South is only a geographical expression, and this is the tribute a Confederate soldier brings to-day to the graves of the failen heroes of the Union. The solemn assurance that they fell not in vain; that the work they died to achieve you have accomplished; that as they by their devotion saved the Union from over-throw, you, by the policy of justice and magnanimity, have enshrined it in the hearts of its once furious but now recalmed and reconclined foes. The people of the North now have no cause to mistrust the professions of fealty to the Union that come from the soldier of the South. Love of Union resumes its original ascendancy. Henceforth the strength and security of the South are only to be found under the shield of the Union. Freedom and facility of access to every part of this vast and onlent land opens to the enterprise of the South a boundless field of afventure, and imparts to its industrial and commercial energies a quickening impulse of development and fruition. Meanwhile an expedient dayised to balk the ambition of the white race recoils upon its source, and by angmenting the political power of the South enables its aspiring spirits to play a splendid and superior part in the theatre of Federal affairs.

Gen. Pryor concluded with an eloquent appeal for the perpetuity of the Union. were sent to other cemeteries from Forest Home. The line then formed and marched to the National Soldiers' Home Cemetery, where the principal exercises of the day occurred. The following was the programme: Hymn by the Home band; prayer by the Rev. W. H. Throop; hymn; oration by Gen. Edwin W. Hicks; hymn by the Home band. "Decoration"; ode, "memorial services," by the Robert Chiyas Post; prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fulton; decoration of graves by the Robert Chiyas Post; hymn; benediction by the Rev. E. R. Ward. A national salute was fired at the Home, and half-hour guns during the exercises. The utendance was large and the services impressive. The oration by Gen. Hincks, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, was able and eloquent, and very impressive. In the afternoon the band of the National Home gave a concert in the grounds of the Home to a large audience.

KENOSHA. Special Disp.sch to The Tribune.

Special Disp. 263 to The Prioms.

Kenosha, May 30.—Decoration-Day was generally observed here. At 2 o'clock p. m. the different societies and fire companies formed in line on Market and marched to the park, where the Hon. J. N. Quarles delivered the address for the day. The people then repaired to the cemetery and placed their floral offerings on the graves of the soldiers buried there.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 30.—Decoration-Day passed off pleasantly. The weather was fine but hot. The observances included a procession of military and civil organizations, Fire Department, etc., and an oration by the Hon Gabe Bouck, member of Congress, elect. Co. C. D. Cleveland was commander of the day.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 30.—Simple but impressive ceremonies characterized the observance of Memorial-Day in this city. A military company, with the Knights Templar Band and such citizens as chose to join the cortage, marched to Oakwood early. A brief prayer and befitting remarks were made by the Rev. Duns-ford, and then three score and two floral wreaths were placed by the military upon as

many mounds, covering the remains of our Union dead.

AT TECUMEN
the day was observed with imposing ceremony.
There was a large procession of visiting military, Masons, and civic organizations from this and other cities, with Lucius Lilley as Chief Marshal. Col. Watts,

Lilley as Chief Marshal. Col. Watts, of Adrian, acted as orator of the day, and prior to decorating the soldiers' graves an interesting programme of prayer, reading, and song was earried out at the cemetery.

AT HUDSON,
too, there was a formal observance of the day. A procession of imilitary and other bodies with bands went to the cemetery, where, in addition to the work of floral decoration, an appropriate series of exercises was conducted by the Hon.
J. K. Boies. Dr. Charles Rynd, Regent of the Michigan University, made a stirring oration, and the Rev. T. M. Shanafelt conducted the devotions.

DETROIT. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed by dressing soldiers graves with flowers and a parade of the Reform Club, a temperance organization, and the military. The total number of men in line of both bodies was nearly 2,000. Orations were delivered before the Reform Club by W. H. H. Bartram, and before the military by Rev. Dr. Eddy. Business was generally suspended, especially in the afternoon. "THE SAGINAWS."

"THE SAGINAWS."

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 30.—DecorationDay was generally observed by the people of
the Saginaws, places of business being closed
during the afternoon. The day was beautiful,
and upwards of 7,000 people were at the
cemetery, where the brief but impressive ceremonies occurred. The procession was nearly a
mile in Length.

TOLEDO. O., May 30.—Decoration-Day was duly observed here by all classes. Business was generally suspended during the afternoon. Various military and civic societies and a large concourse of citizens joined with Forsyth Post, G. A.R., in appropriate exercises at Forest Cem-etery. The programme consisted of music and an address by the Hon. George Haynes and a decoration poem by Mrs. Gen. Isaac R. Sher-wood.

wood,

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

May 30.—The exercises of Memorial-Day were opened in Monumental Park at 10 o'clock this morning. The crowd collected was very large, fully 10,000 people being within hearing distance of the speaker's stand. One thousand publischool children sang national thousand public-school children sang national and patriotic airs. Gen. J. C. Lee, recently appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, delivered the oration of the day, after which floral committees visited the various cemeteries and strewed the graves of the dead soldiers with flowers.

of the dead soldiers with flowers.
COLUMBUS.
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COLUMBUS.
Observed more generally than for some years past. Business houses were closed at noon.
At 4 o'clock several thousand persons assembled at Green-Lawn Cemetery in advance of a long procession of soldiers and citizens. At the cemetery, after an oration and vocal and instrumental music, the soldiers' graves were decorated profusely with flowers by seventy children.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed by the usual exercises at Spring-Grove Cemetery, but, with the exception of closing the Government offices, there was no suspension

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed as usual here to-day. The Hon D. C. Haskell, member of Congress, delivered the oration, the various elergymen, public speakers, and musicians of the city assisting.

LEAVENWORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 30.—Decoration
Day was appropriately observed in this city to
day by the military and citizens. The Nationa
Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth was the place where the ceremonies were performed.

NEW YORK CITY.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The observance of Decoration-Day in this city to-day is more general, and is on a larger and more elaborate scale, than has heretofore characterized that anniversary. The weather is delightful, and the streets are crowded with sight-seers. All public buildings, the banks, insurance companies etc., are closed, and business is almost entirely etc., are closed, and business is almost entirely suspended. The national colors are displayed at half-most from hundreds of private resi-dences, from the Post-Office, City-Hall, all newspaper offices, and the hotels. Almost every boat of the different ferry lines are like-wise decked out in hunting, and the sales of the wise decked out in bunting, and the shipping of all nations in the harbor display the insignia of mourning from the masthead. The Worth monument, the statues of Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette were elaborately decorated. The Rev. Henry Hiland Garnett, a colored preacher, made the invocation at the Lincoln statue. The procession was large, and the floral features were especially noticeable. The different military organizations of the city generally participated, and made an imposing appearance. The celebration throughout was very impressive.

At Brooklyn there was general observance of
the day. The city was handsomely decorated
with bunting and the streets were crowded with people. The ceremonics were held at the tomb of the Revolutionary martyrs at Fort Green, at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, and at Greenwood. At the other place the arrangements for decoration were very extensive. Memorial services will be held at both the Brooklyn and New York Academies of Music this evening.

Brooklyn and New York Academies of Music this evening.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor was orator of the day in Brooklyn, and delivered a brilliant and patriotic address. In the course of his remarks he said:

The scheme of administration by which the civil was made subordinate to the military power in a State has failen at last. The nation hals with acclamation the returning reign of freedom and peace, and by none is the assistions day welcomed with more enthusiasm than by the veterans of the Union army. Politicians might yet seek to obstruct the work of pacification, but the soldier, with a better patriotism and a truer wisdom, known on other power than conciliation. The Union is, in all its ancient strength and glory, re-established, not only in its supremscy, but the beneficence of its power; not merely over the wills, but in the heavis of the people, and of all the people. Its privileges and protection are now everywhere restored, and the loyalty of Louisians can be counted

TENNESSEE. AT NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30.—The decoration of the graves of the Federal dead at the National Cemetery was participated in to-day by about 4,000 persons of all classes and colors, and all grades of political opinion, including soldiers of 1812, the Florida, and the Mexican wars. Quite a number of ex-Confederate as well as ex-Federal soldiers, who took a prominent part in the late War, were present and entered into the care war, were present and entered into the ceremonies with a good deal of zest. The graves were decorated with flowers and flags, and this ceremony having been finished, music was rendered by the volunteer choir. Then followed the address by the Hon, Henry Watterson, of Louisville, of which the following is a brief abstract:

Watterson, of Louisville, of which the following is a brief abstract:

The War is over. It is for us to bury its passions with its dead; to bury them beneath a monument raised by the American people to American manhood and the American system, in order that "the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

I dectare here to-day that the South, more especially the young manhood of the South, yearns for national fellowship. It stretches out its arms to the National Government beseechingly; it entreats the North not to build up a national apirit which shall in word or thought proceribe it, or those who are to come after it. The present generation of Southern men is in no wise responsible for the acts of the last. It has no antecedents except those, which illustrated its sincerity and its valor on the battle-field; its fidelity to its beliefs; its fidelity to its leafers; its fidelity to its late is a ficerity and its valor on the battle-field; its fidelity to itself. These are but so many hostages to the nation at large. Instead of stigmatizing it, the victor in the fight should throw over the South the flag of the Republic; should place in front of it the emblematic eagles of the South the country must look for the resurrection of the South. They should carry no dead weights either in their hearts or on their backs. The work of buysical liberation, which is happily ended, is to be followed by a greater, a grander work,—the work of moral em sycipation. A segacious statesmanship, even more than a generous magnanimity, points to this as the hope of the white man and the black man; the real restoration of the Union; the true solution of the problems of life and labor raised up by the mighty vicissitudes of the last fifteen years.

It is not my purpose to speak of current political

It is not my purpose to speak of current political (Continued on the Seventh Page.) FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SIL VER Money to loan on watches, diamonda and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), so Essat Madison-st. Established 1898.

F. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE. money to loan at 8 per cent. One sum of \$2,000 and \$4,500. Other sums to suit.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, 24 PORTLAND BLOCK—Real estate mortgage-loans at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 TO 9 FER CENT ON improved property, or on Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. FEASE, Reaper Block. MORTGAGE LOANS-WE HAVE MONEY AT 7 and 8 per cent to loan on Chicago property. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalie-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY, diamonds, goods in warehouse, machinery, any good collaterals. 168 washington-st, Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Company's, 135 South Clark-st. DEAL ESTATE LOANS, CITY, OR ILLINOIS Torms, at the lowest rates. Present office hours, 12 to 2. D. W. POMEROY, 17 Major Block. TYPEN YEARS LEASE OF STORE, SOUTH CLARK-I st., near Randolph; exts low rent; will sell for cash at a bargain. Address 7 75, Tribune office. cash at a bargain. Address F 75. Tribune office.

TO LOAN - MONEY 6N FURNITURE, MAchinery, warehouse recepts, and other good colisterais. JAN. B. STORET, Private Banker, 84 LaSalie-st., Room 25.

WANTED-5300 FOR DNE YEAR ON \$1,500
Worth of A1 personal property; will pay 20 per
cent. J, 26 North Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED-LOANS-84, 60 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON
ATTED-LOANS-84, 60 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON
Krst-class improved indians-sv. property worth
57,500 at present prices. Will pay no commissions.
Address F 88, Tribune office. South Side.

7 AND 74 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit. See our casi on the first page. TUR-NER & BONIA, 102 Washington-st.

9 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED of firms in Northern Illinos and Chicago city real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, mrtheast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. 500 \$1.500, \$3,000, \$4.000, AND \$10,000 IN hand to loan. OHN C. LONG, 72 East \$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON city real estate and improved farms in Illinois, at current rates. HENRY L. HILL, 142 BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side. 12 SOUTH SANGAMON'ST.—PLEASANT NICE-ty furnished rooms with board for two; also single room with board. Terms moderate.

13 NORTH MAY-ST.—N PRIVATE ENGLISH of family; very pleasantial cover room, with all mod-ern improvements, for ladyand gentleman or two gen-tlemen. tiemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—FFRNISHED AND UNFURished rooms, with board: hot and cold bath.
Single rooms, 85, 50; day-beard, 24.

62 NORTH SHELDON-St.—A PLEASANT FRONT
room, with good board, in a very desirable location. References given and required. Apply as above.

209 let, with board. 330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.-NICELY FUR-fished room, with loard; also, accommodation for table boarders. 616 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. - PLEASANT FUR-nished room, withboard, to one or two gentle-men. Terms moderate.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., ENGLISH HOUSE—
New single rooms, \$510 \$7 per week; restaurant tickets, 21 meais, for \$4. 146 STATE-ST.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FUB-nished rooms, with or without board. Rooms very pleasant, light, and airy. 285 MICHIGAN AV.—LARGE PLRASANT, NICE also back, at moderate rates. References required. 353 SOUTH STATE-ST. — THE CLARENCE House, between Van Buren and Harrison-stadesirable rooms, with first-class board, at low rates. 481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFUL
mished rooms, with board, for smilles or sing
gentlemen. Suite of rooms on first flor. North Side.

234 ONTARIO-ST.-TWO DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, with board. DURDICK HOUSE—THIS MAGNIRCENT HOTEL
Dis now open, newly refurnished thoughout. Firstclass passenger elevator and every applance of a firstclass hotel. The Burdick, owing to itshomelike internal arrangements, is the favorite resert for families
and itsides and gentlemen spending a fev weeks in the
city. Prices reasonable. J. A. DEWIII, Manazer.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 VABASH-AV..
near Monroe.st.+First-class boan \$6 to \$8 per
week; transient. \$1.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-5\*. OPPOSITE
the Palmer House—Newly furnited room with
board; first-class day board, \$4 per week

COUNTRY.

SUBURBAN-A COUPLE CAN HATE A GOOD From and board at Rozers' Park, 30 minutes from Wells-st. Depot. For particular inquire of C. S. SHEPHERD, 137 Lake-st., second floot.

WHITING HOUSE LAKE GENEVA WIS., NOW open for the reception of guests. For particulars address D. T. WHITING, proprietor BOARD WANTER

BOARD-WITH FURNISHED FROIT BOOM IN one child, on South Side. Reference exchanged Address F & Tribune office. PARTNERS WANTID. DARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WANTING AN honest, respectable, permanent, and paying business can find such an one, if he has \$,500 and good eferences, by addressing with name, ch., P 92, Trib ne office. une office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH 88

Cash and a good credit wants a priner with
equal amounts to join him in opening a real shoe stor
is a good location; or he would buy whole or half inte
est in any good established business in city or counts
Address F 89, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED - WITH \$350 INAN OFFICE business that pays \$2,500 a year; ldy preferred ddress F 21, Tribune office. MACHINERY. A NEW MACHINERY STORE—WOOD-WORKING machinery for car-shops, agriculture implement works, planing-mills, sash and door, irralture and wheel manufacturers, etc. machinists tools, steam engines, boliers, steam pumps, blowers and fans, rubber, and leather betting and supplies, ddress J. A. FAV & CO., 237 Lake-st., Chicago. J. A. Boche, manager. A T C. L. RICE & CO., 215 AND 217 IAKE-ST., A large stock of steam engines, new and econd-hand.

CITY REAL ESTATE. NOR SALE-30 FERT ON MADISON, EAST OF Cakley-st.; 13 feet on Warren-av., west of Cakley-st.; 23 feet on Ontario-st., west of St. Clair-st., all cheap for cash. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Boom 5, No. POR SALE-2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-first-st., lot 50x125, or would exchange for unincumbered lot on Michigan av., between Twenty-ninh and Thirty-fith-sis. MEAD & OUE, 155 Lasalic-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SION WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; 815 down and 85 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free: 10-cent train aircady on. IRA BROWN, 142 LSAile-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—CLEAR LOTS IN ORIGINAL SUBDIVISION of Rogers Park, cheap for each. Address owner, F 90, Tribune office. POR SALE—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY RESI-dence in Kyanston proper; choice location; want one-third cash; best bargain ever offered. Address F ex, Tribune office. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-RENT FOR TERM OF YEARS—O will exchange for general stock of hardware, large story frame house 20 rooms, thi roof, 2 cisterns, large parts and outbuildings, large garden, stuated near colege grounds, suitable for hotel or boardings house, the fown of Mount Vernon, Ia., 200 miles west of the card, on the C. & N. W. R. E. Address W. B. VA. SANT.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEAR ST. JOSEPH.

A splendid truit farm of 20 acres; has elegant residence with all modern improvements. Address OWNER, Box 350, St. Josepa, Mich. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-AN IMPROVED FARM IN ILLINOIS or Indiana, worth from \$5,000 to \$8,000. for clear improved, proberty in Deproit, well renied. J. H. KLELEIL, 163 Clark-st, TO BENT-HOUSES.

North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND STREET.

Ars, a 10-room marble-front; furnace and gas-fixtures; a nice 3-story and basement brick, 14 roomablack walnut finish, modern improvements; also small
cottage, 237 Dayton-sk., for \$12. CHAS. N. HALE,
159 Handolph-sk. I O RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, IN A GOOD neighborhood, a 9-room brick, gas-fixtures, and all conveniences; two blocks to street-cars. Price, 330 to good tenant. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. TO RENT-THREE-STORY BRICK, NO. 38 CASS-at., corner of lilinois-st., 10 rooms. Rent very low. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH
A brick basement and large barn, on Dunning-st., near Lincoin-av., two blocks north of city limits; cheap to a good tenant. Inquire at 74 North Well-st. J. D. TO RENT—A FINE BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, IN best block on North LaSalie-st., \$50 per month New carpets for sale at a great bargain for each or paysble in monthly installments. Apply at 453 Wabash-sv.

West Side. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE 187 SOUTH MORGAN-st., 10 rooms, pleasant location, convenient to business centre. Apply at house next south. TO RENT-BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 457 HUBBARD st., in perfect order. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st. TO RENT-NEW BRICK HOUSE 240 WEST VAN Buren-st., 9 rooms, kitchen on parlor floor; all im-provements. C. W. DAVIS, 201 Proris-st.

South Side.

To RENT-FURNISHED-11 ALDINE SQUARE—
Two-story and basement marble-front; convenient to steam and horse-cars. Inquire of GEO. G. NEW-BURT, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block. BURT, Rooms 8 and 9 Brysn Block.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, 37 GROVELAND
Park-av., south of Thirty-first-8t., perfect sewcrage, har-room, screens, swnings; every convenicrage, har-room, screens, swnings; every convenisteam or street coder; only two minutes walk from
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steam of the street coder; or street coder,
or 57 Leke-st.

TO RENT-SOUTH SIDE-7-BOOM COTTAGE,
bath, water-closet, etc.; also 5-room cottage; both
nice and clean. KESLER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-SUMMERDALE (NORTH RAVENS Wood), brick houses with ample grounds and lake water, at \$8, 10, \$15, and \$20 per month for the summer or years comfortable, substantial, economical; railroad fare, 7c. E. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sis.

and Market-ses.

To RENT-IN WINNETKA—ONE HOUSE ON LAKE
ahore, 8 rooms, 2 acres of ground, \$10 per month;
ahore, 6 rooms, 2 acres of ground, \$10 per month;
\$25 per month. DAVID FALES. 37 Portland Block. TO RENT-FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED house at Oak Park. Apply to A. T. HEMING WAY, Room 6, 78 Fifth-ay.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS (ONE suite unfurnished); pleasant location; house has modern improvements. 320 West Adams-st., corner Aberdeen. Aberdeen.
TO RENT-WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR DES
plaines, 5 rooms for light housekeeping. Apply b
PERRY & HUNT, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO PER sons: modern improvements; 14 North Throop-st. third house from Madison; table-board next door. TO RENT-LOWER FLOOR OF BRICK HOUSE, 7 telegrant rooms, to a small family; beautiful loca-tion; West Side, one block from Madison-st. cars. Ad-dress F 72, Tribune office. dress F 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR gents or ladies, with or without board, or ladies can board themselves. 82 West Van Buren-st. TO RENT-THE BEST FURNISHED ROOMS II Chicago, cheap, by the month. 217 West Madi TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED CORNER room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with use of parior and bath-room; can be had by the right parties at a very low figure. Call at 425 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT low; 183 East Washington-st., Room 21. TO RENT-FLATS-SECOND FLOOR NO. 296
State at, and third floor No. 298 State at.; eight ments; pomession at once. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-TWO OR THREE PLEASANT FUR-nished rooms at reasonable terms; very central at 55 LaSalie-st., near Randolph. TO RENT-NICEELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. AP To RENT-PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE ROOMS.

To RENT-PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE ROOMS.
single or en suits, furnished or not; location central; excellent table board convenient; references required. 53 Wabsan-av.

To RENT-17 HARMON-COURT, BETWEEN WAbsah and Michigan-ava., nicely furnished room, in private family, with or without board; terms moderate.

TO RENT-2 LARGE FINELY FURNISHED PAR.
I lors: also furnished and unfurnished rooms for gen-tiemen, or gentiemen and their wives, 500 Wabash-av.
This house has lately changed hands, and all newly fur-nished. TO RENT—AT 85 CLARK-ST., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, light, central, cool. Prices, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per week. TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Froms, very cheap; elevator from 7 to 10; in Eryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

TO BENT\_STORES, OFFICES, ETC. Miscellameous.

TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR NO. 208 STATE-ST., near Adams, suitable for moste rooms, millinery pariors, or any light bustiness, in perfect order, with use of elevator. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room i No. 40 Dearborn-st. WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LECTURE-ROOM; CA-pacity from 50 to 100 seats, for Sunday afternoon service. Call or address W. HEND: tlCKS, 180 State-st. WANTED-TO RENT-BY A DRESSMAKER A small cottage or three or four rooms, very cheap; South Side preferred. State price and location. F 87, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE AT Fribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED tamily of adults. Address F 25, Tribune office. MUSICAL

MUSICAL.

A NUNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

PARLOR SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES!
CHAMBER SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES!
Get prices all over the city, and then come and see us.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTRY ORGANS are universally scknowledged superior to all others; prices low and terms to suit. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st. Ill State-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS IN vere the only ones, out of over forty competitors, that received special mention and honors as the Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallett, Davis & Co. suprights unrivaled. These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated price catalogues furnished free on application. W. W. KIMBALL, corner state and Admissts. ams-sts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS EVER
A brought into this market. Grand, Squares, and
Uprights.
New and second-hand planos to rent.
Planos sold on installments.
Organs sold on installments.
Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams sts.

\$100 WILL BUY AN UPRIGHT PIANO.
\$200 will buy a 774 octave upright, plano,
\$200 will buy a 774 octave upright elega.
\$100 will buy a square 774-octave plano, carved legs.
\$175 will buy a square 774-octave plano, carved legs.
\$175 will buy a square 774-octave plano, carved legs.
\$200 second-hand organs, \$25, \$50, \$60.
\$200 second-hand melodeons, \$18, \$20, \$50.
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INSTRUCTION. PRIVATE LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP BY A thorough and experienced teacher. Address M, 227 Twenty-fifth-st. 277 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED-YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO LEARN
architectural draughting and instruction in artistfeal work; a rare chance to parents wishing to place
their sons in an arthitect's office through the summer
vacations; a small compensation required for the first
six months; permanent if adapted to the business.
Address or call Room 13, 185 South Jark-st.

FOR SALE-LARGE STOVE, BED LOUNGE, store shades, and various store fixtures and sundrica at your own prices. 200 State-st., second fact.

FOR SALE-COMPLETE FIXTURES (NEW) FOR a grocery store; shelving, bins, counters, ice-box, etc., acids Archer-av. Inquire of A. T. EWING, 19 Tribune Building.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND.

(A Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S

Cheap Book House: corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. PERSONAL. PERSONAL-A RESPECTABLE LADY OF SO wishes to form the acquaintance of a middle-aged

WANTED-MALE RELP. Book keepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A VARNISH SALESMAN (PRACTICAL
Address, wither preferred by un old-established house.
Address, with referred by un old-established house.

WANTED-ONE SALESMAN FOR CITY TRADE;
must understand seiling goods. Sring reference. Apply, after 8 a. m., at BISHOPS, 120 West
Radison-R. Madhon-R.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, ONE WHO UNderstands the business thoroughly and will take
care of delivery horse; single man preferred. Address,
living refreences and where can be seen, P 59. Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS COLLECTOR; MUST
give references, name of former employer, and
amount of salary expected. Address, in own handwriting, F 51. Tribune office.

WANTED-A MAN THAT IS A PRACTICAL MAelvinist and a first-clary gig sawyer. Carriet good
wages and a steady situation by writing at once to
HENRY RIDGELY, Planting Mill, Springfield, Ill.
WANTED-A GOOD CARELAGE-TRIMMER, ADdress or apply at once to DE REMER & SQUIER,
ligin, Ill. Eigin, III.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO complete his trade at printing; must be able t set 6,000 to 3,000 cms per day is set of stuation and good wages. Address F 88, Tribune office. wages. Address F 88, Tribune office.

WANTED-PAINTERS FOR SCROLL WORK AND striping. Apply at 11 and 13 South Jefferson-84.

WANTED-A FEW CAPPERS AND CAN MAXWEST AND STRIPP STRIPP STRIPP.

WANTED THE STRIPP ORRELL, Palmer House.

WANTED—TWO CIGAR-MAKERS AT NO. 808
South Haistodest.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, WITH
tools, for brimming. Come early this (Faureday)
moraling. Church gomer Sophia and Mahawa sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CILASS PAINTER AND CALeminer. Apply to J. B. HAINES, 869 West
Madison st., at 7 0 clock this morning.

WANTED—BARBER TO OPEN SHOP IN THE
City: Histopiceality; cheap rent; good business
or no rent. Address P.3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS LABORER IN A
furnishure factory. 24 and 28 East Van Buren-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-se GOOD RAILHOAD LABORERS FOR Illinois; wages, \$1.25 per day; free fare; laicel-setter-cutter; E. G. HAIGHT, 205 south Water-si.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MONEY TUBES, GEM
ANTED—MEN WHO CAN CANVASS MAKE
SISO to 8300 per month solling our improved letter-copying book; copies letters without press brush,
or water. 110 Desproar-set, passement.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MONEY TUBES, GEM
heaters, lowelry caskets combination pencils,
non-destructable pens, glass cutters, medals, chromos,
photographa, oil paintings, and 500 other fast selling
articles. Catalogue free. C. M. LIMINGTON, 45 and
47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN, MEMBER OF THE MAsonic frateraity, to travel and sell goods in Minnesota and Wisconsin; pay \$100 a month. Apply at 45
Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR LIGHT AND
profitable business; pays \$45 per week; \$5 to \$25
capital required. 150 Dearborn-st., Boom 5.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR LIGHT AND
profitable business; pays \$45 per week; \$5 to \$25
capital required. 150 Dearborn-st., hounes. capital required. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL WITH the advertiser in a light business that pays 820 per month; capital required only 825. Call at Windsor Hotel, 28 West Madison-st. C. LHE.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR A new war map just published. Altogether different and superior to any now sold. Apply to JOHN EMORY, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOTOgraph gallery and learn the art; good wages. At gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR JOB PRINTING, at 785 Cpitage Grove-av. Apply at 5. WANTED-MEN TO SELL THREE NEWEST AR-ticts out, large and small chromos, etc. Amer-can Novelty Co., 186 State-st., up-stairs.

Domestics.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE
as cook and laundress; must have first-class references. Call on Wednesday and Thursday, between
11 and 12 o'clock, at 137 Pine-at. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work for small family. Inquire at 230 Ash-WANTED-A STRONG GERMAN OR SWED girl for general housework. Call at 1200 Indians WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN private family. Apply at di5 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Call at 492 Lake Park-av., fronting the lake and Thirty-first-st. WANTED—A SMART CAPABLE GIRL, NOR-wegian or Scandinavian preferred. Call for three days, 89 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er at 123 South Sangamon-st. References required.

WANTED — SIX FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls. Call to-day at 148 Wabash av.

WANTED — 3 EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM waiter (white). English House, 31 East Washington-st.

WANTED-SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS TO good operators. C. H. FARGO & CO., Madison-st., WANTED-25 GIRLS TO SEW CARPETS, AP-Madison-81, No. 189 West Wanted-Hands on the Dayls Machine.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COL LAR AND CUFF ironer; none but first-class need apply; one that can do their own starching. American Laundry, 22d West Washington st.

Miscellaneous.
WANTED-25 GIRLS TO PICK OVER BRANS.
160 South Water-st. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LUNCH-CAR, IN GOOD LOCATION, FOR SALE; also grocery store, billiard hall and sample-room, country drug store, and other business chances. L. F. SWIFT & SON, 70 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

An EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFfered to an experienced and responsible man to furnish and run the dining-rooms to the Gardner House, which is now being filled with permanent guests. House, which is now being filled with permanent guesta.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR PRINTERS—I HAVE
for sale a complete outfit for a small country newsparer and tob office which I will sell for 8375. shoat it,
cost. Type nearly new, majority of it bought within a
year; one hand-press and one No. 3 quarter medium
Star Jobber. Brevier and nonparell body type; fine assortment lob type, stones, cases, standa, etc., a compiete outfit. Specimen of paper printed in office sexion application. Address or call upon CHAS. BENT,
Morrison. Ill. Morrison. Ill.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOR-STORE DOING A good retail trade in one of the best towns in Ill.

nois, of 4,000 inhabitants; good chance; easy terms: correspondence solicited. Address Q101, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, WITH GOOD OVEN, CONfectionery, fruit, and ice cream parior; good trade; I want to leave the city. 250 Ogden-ay. I want to leave the city. 250 Ogden-av.

POR SALE-PURNISHED OFFICE AND PART OF
C good business; about \$150; near Board of Trade.

WRIGHT, 116 Washington-st.

POR SALE-PIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS MEAT
market, all new locality good; rent cheap; would
trade for a pair of good horses. F71. Tribune office. HOTEL FOR SALE, WHOLE OR ONE-HALF IN-terest; business good. Address E C, 114 West Madison et. Madison-st.

If YOU WANT TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A BUSIness or any property, or want a partner, call or
write. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. write. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 73 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

STORES, ETC.—IF YOU WISH TO BUY, OR SELL,
Or exchange, give us a call; stocks of goods boughts
and sold; money advanced. CARE & CO.. Room 46,
102 Washington-st., Chiesap. III.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE HALF INterest in a good-paying grocery; capital required,
\$500. F 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO OPEN A MARKET
for the sale of fruits, vegetables, etc., is connection with our store. PERIN TEA COMPANY, 376
State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. SPECIAL CHANCE.

A SPECIAL CHANCE.

Splendid new 74 octave rosewood pianoforte, with agrafe and all latest inprovements, for \$175. Fine tone upright pianoforte, with newest improvements for \$200.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

The Union Furniture Company, sos West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on mouthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms. TO EXCHANGE. A CHICKERING SQUARE PIANO IN EXCHANGE for unincumbered real easte. Price \$450. Address PIANO, Room 4, 121 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE-IF YON WANT A HOME IN Chicago, and have good country property to exchange, we will do better than any one else. Chicago property will never be as low again. JONES HAYES, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE-SSS.000, FINE WATER-POWER flour mill for improved city property, will assume; \$40,000, choice residence property, clear, for business block; will assume; West Madison business block, between Haisted and Aberdeens business blocks. St. 600 to \$250,000 (assme paying 10 per cent) for clear city or country property. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washingtonst, 1000m 10.

WANTED-MAN WITH 850 TO TAKE HALF IL. terest in staple business; will pay \$30 per week. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sta., Room 87.

STORAGE. A BSOLUTELY SAFE FROM FIRE. WARRHOURS 100 West Monroe-st., storing furniture, merchandia, carriages, etc.; lowest rates; money leaded 10 p.c.

A STOREHOUSE FOR FINE FURNITURE, PIANOS, household goods, or merchandise. Hale Building, and to 200 Randolphest. Cash advances.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepern, Clerks, etc.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A SINGLE MAN, RAS
been four years in a country store; sould drive
store or express wagon; has No. 1 rederences. Address
JAMES, 50 Sherman-st.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A GRMAN DRUGclerk; has three years experience in prescription
store; can give best of reference in city: aged 21; can
speak highin fluently. Address 77 Larrabee-st. Coach men. Tenmaters, etc.
CITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN BY
Steady young man 19 years of age; good driver, and
understands his business thoroughly; can milk; good
references. Please address COACHMAN, SSI West
Washington S.

Weshington-st.

CTUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND TO

do general work by an American, middle aged
well experienced; good references from last place; cit.
or country. Address F 74, Tribune office. Miscellancoms.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGEI
man as porter, watchman, or make himself gener
ally useful in a store, etc.; good references. Address
Fax, Tribane office.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE SITUATION WARTED-BY A COMPETENT GIR Servorth av.

Struction Wanted by a good girl to do general housework in a small family, or second work. Only a long and a small family, or second work. Apply at long Arnold etc. up-starts.

SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED French Protestant woman for general housework in a small family. Call at DR. HAMILL'S, corner Thirteenth etc. and Wabsab.av.

SITUATION WANTED BY TWO TOUNG GIRLS. To do general housework in a small family, or second work. Call for two days, less Botterfeld etc. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS SEConces if required.

SITUATION WANTED BY COMPETENT AND thoroughly experienced cook and laundress; would do laundry work. First-class references. 71 Twenty-sixth etc.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO General housework in a small American family. Apply at 187 Charles and a second cook and laundress; would do laundry work. First-class references. 71 Twenty-sixth etc. SITUATIONS WANTED BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, washer, and ironer (English); also a fire class second girl. Aply to hira WHITTAKER, see North Clark 45. North Clark at.

North Clark at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTA Die girl to do general housework in a private family, call enderson of the west Eries. Can give good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL SO to do kitchen or second work. Call at 400 Twonty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE Apply at 88 Wesson st.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE Apply at 88 Wesson st. STUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG SIRL To take care of children or do second work; best or references given. Please call for two days at 32 Eighteenth-st. references given. Please call for two days at 32 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH AND Iron in a fice private family; country preferred; good references. Call at 87 East Eries.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COOD CANADIAN SIT'S cook or do general housework; city or country. 126 North Abhland-av, near Indiana-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A MARRICAN OWNER OF STAN AMERICAN SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO Ge second work or average housework in a small family. Please call at I Archer-av., entrance of Mineteenth-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of a child. Apply at is south Eighteenth-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIR to cook, wash and fron, or general housework Call at 196 Twenty-sixth-st., near State. CITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DO GE eral housework in a small family. Call at 2 West Eries. O eral housework in a small family. Call at 20 West Krie-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do housework in a small family, or second-work Good references if required. Call on Thursday at 34 West Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS COOR in a private family. No objection to askall washing. Reference given. Please call at 88 Twenty-footrib-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIR do housework in a small family, or second Call for two days at 508 State-st. Call for two days at 808 Matte-68.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG PROTES
tant girl, for second work, or will help in general
housewest references gives if required. In gire a
210 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL. TO DO
general housework or second work. Address.

the rear.

STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRIENT OF to do kitchen or general housework; best of research, State-at.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GHEL, TO COMPRIENT OF WANTED—BY A GHEL, TO COMPRIENT OF general housework, in a prismally. Call at 663 indians-av., corner Fourteents. SITUATION WANTED IN A SMALL FAMILY TO

Seneral housework er second work. Address F of Tribuneo fine.

S. TTPATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIBL, TO DO kitchen work in a private family; best of reference if required. Please can as 549 South Dearborn-st. in the rear.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL OF in Stotake care of children, do sewing, and help in housework. 132 Townsend-st.

STUATION WANTED—A TOUNG WOMAN WHO can furnish the most satisfactory references wishes to travel or go to the country with a family in the capacity of nurse or seamstress. Call or address 330 Novel LaSalie-st. SITUATION WANTED - FOR A GOOD LAUN

54 East Madison st., MRS. BALKAM'S office, nent of Major Block, Hoom A. des flousekeepers

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGRI lady as housekeeper, to take charge of furnished rooms in block or building; can furnish 8000 or 8-00 worth first-class marble-top furniture and best of refer-ences. F22, Tribane omice.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinarian or German tendle help can be
supplied at G. DUSER'S office. 178 North Haisted St.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WORK and driving horse, open and top buggles, single and double harges, etc., this day (Thursday), at 10 a. m., at WHEN & CO. 'S, 10c and 10 8 Washington-st. m., at WHEN & OO. S. 10s and 10s Washington-at.

LOR SALE-ONE VRRY HANDSOME BROWN

mare, e years of age, 15th hands high; she is very
fast and remarkably seyfish, free from spot or blemish,
and has a long mane and fail; can be driven any place
by a lady and stands without syring. Also one good
family on manual stands without syring. Also one good
family on manual stands of the large stands of the language
Mr. H. M. Stlevers, of New York; 2 sets of single harness. Will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, as the owner
is leaving for Europe; any fair or reasonable trial
will he fillowed. To be sold together or separate. Apply st the rear of residence, 302 Michigan-av. will be fillowed. To be sold together or separate. Apply at the rear of residence, 300 Michigan-av.

POR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE FIRSTClass new open buggy, square box. GEO. SHAW.

ISB South Green-at.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE 154 HANDS
high. Sold for want of use. Lady can drive him.

Price \$125. 488 Vernon-av., near Thirty-fith-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BLACK HORSE,
aound and Kind; weight about 1,250 pounds; a
first-class coupe or family horse. Price low if taken
quick, as gentleman leaving town. Inquire B.
SCHERMERHORN, U. S. Express office. PASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND farm in Hyde Park; 75 cents per week. E. G. CLARK. CLARK.

O PECIAL BARGAINS IN FAMILY CARRIAGES
O and pony phactons. Call and examine before you
pay fancy prices. H. J. EDWARDS, 235 Wabsab-av.,
corner of Jackson-st.

SEMF YOUR BUGGIES FOR PAINTING AND REpairing. Tires sect, 50c. The best wagons in the
city on hand. MARTIN'S carriage-shop, 47 Wells-st. city on hand. MARTIN'S carriage-shop, 67 Wells-st.

TWO HORSES FOR SALE—ONE LARGE WORKhorse, for \$50, all sound, and one nice puny, \$40, if
called for to-day. 867 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD STYLISM ROAD HORSE AND buggy in exchange for a valuable patent; no humbing; would trade some ferritory, or rotail clear store, or boarding stable. Working model can be seen as 100 peech Despisines or 228 West Monro-ets. W. BEST. LOST AND FOUND. COST AND FOUND.

POUND—ON WEST HARRISON-ST.—A POCKET-book containing a sum of money; owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call on J. J. LEONARD, at M. D. Wells & Co. a boot factory, corner Market and Madison-sts.

LOST—ONE AMERITYST SLEEVE BUTTON. THE L finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same or addressing to Mrs. L. LEWITH, 283 Thirty-fart-st.

LOST—LADY'S HAT SUNDAY, 20TH, BETWEEN Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts., on ope of the sycnics. Please return to Tribune office.

LOST—ON TESTERDAY, A. LADY'S ONYX pleaving same at Boom 6, Rep. Department, Post-Office, where he will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM 270 DESPLAINES-ST. A DARK brown mars, with spaying on left hind leg; also a ring-bone and spayined. Liberal reward will be paid for her return.

WANTED-PONY ESTABLISHMENT SUITABLE for child 12 years old. Address F 20, Tribune.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpeta, miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 308 State-st.

T SUPPRISE MONOPOLISTS TO KNOW DR. MoT CHRSNEY, corner of Clark and Handolph-sus, does fruit set teeth 58, warranted. Teeth extracted without pain or danger. Gas, doe, administered by a physician. J WILL SELL MILLINEBY GOODS FOR THE NEXT 30 days cheaper than any other house in the city. WM. REED, 147 North Clark-st. CCREENS, ADJUSTABLE, 40C; MATTRESSES, \$2;
O spring, \$1.90: 4% S feather pillows, 50C; live-gener feather pillows, \$1.40 cach; cots, bedstead, lounges, etc., old mattresses and feathers removated. WHIP-PLE'S Manufactory, 327 State-st. PHE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICT ure than the Toll-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. TO AGENTS—A NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLE.
Come and see for yourselves. Hoom 17, No. 198
South Clark-st., up-stairs.

A BSOLUTE OTVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY L. gal cause. Call or write law office of P. MONTGO'S ERY, 162 Washington-st., Rooms 46 and 50, Chicago D. WORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINE in every State and Territory for incompatibility etc. Restitemen unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 rear experience. A. GOODRICH. Attornoy, 124 Dearhors-SEWING MACHINES.

# The Tribune

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THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

Two very disastrous fires are reported in the dispatches this morning as occurring yesterday,—at Montreal, where a large dis-trict was devastated, with a loss of about \$150,000, and at Oscoda, Mich., where the saw-mill, flouring-mill, and a large quantity of lumber, the property of Lown, Gay & Co., were burned; loss, \$150,000.

A large portion of our space this morning s devoted to accounts of the manner in which Decoration-Day was observed in Chi-ago and the rest of the United States. The cago and the rest of the United States. The beautiful custom of annually giving up a day to tender and grateful tributes to the silent army of heroes whose lives were the price of an undivided country was very generally renewed yesterday in all sections, and not the least among the pleasant features of the day everywhere was the fact that no one questioned on which side they fought whose graves were overlaid with flowers.

Full particulars are received of the sink-ing of the steamer City of San Francisco off the Mexican coast. The accident proves to have occurred substantially as at first report ed,—by the vessel's striking under full headray a concealed rock, the existence of which ad never before been suspected by the nost experienced pilots and navigators. The reeks ago caused such an upheaval of the ook as to bring it within striking range of he ship's hull. Great credit is given to the floors and crew of the steamer for the ravery and perfect discipline displayed in stending to the safety of the passengers, all of whom were safely landed on shore, though they saved nothing but their lives and the clothing they were.

the promises of the Emperor ALEXANDE pt any conquest of European Turkey rill demand the transformation of th vic provinces into independent States, Christian rulers; Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaris to be organized like Servia and Roumanis, and completely freed from Turk-ish domination. Such is, at least, the com-bination preferred by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Still, a serious difficulty may arise out of the evident indisposition of the Cabi-net of Vienna to allow the establishment of ent Sclavic States, which could so ecome inconvenient and dangerous rs for the Austro-Hungarian mon-

hip of the French Cabinet is gain he acquisition of a powerful pen for the publicans against the intrigues of the anes. M. Smon has assumed the ent of the *Ecko*, and in the columns of that newspaper will be able to carry forward the good fight. No man knows better or more exactly the lawful and constitutional which the press of France is confined by the present illiberal laws, and the censorship of the *Echo* will add fresh perplexities to Dz Baccazz's position at the head of the Ministerial Council. Another good stroke by the Republicans is the sefined by the n as their acknowledged leader in the g crisis of THIERS, who was earnestly by GAMBETTA to take the front, and has

About two weeks ago a report was received by cable from England giving the mere announcement of the destruction of the City of Iquique, on the southern const of Peru, by an immense tidal wave. This report is now confirmed and some details given by dispatches from Panama dated May 21, from which it appears that an enormous amount of destruction of life and property covered on the confirmation of the conf which it appears that an enormous amount of destruction of life and property occurred on the 10th inst. along the coast of Peru and a portion of Bolivia. The Cities of Iquique, Callao, Arica, Antofagasta, and other points on the coast were visited by an upheaval of cean rushing shoreward at frightful ing nearer to the surface the rock in the c Ocean on which the steamer San isco struck and was sunk. It is estiand it will not be surprising if later mation largely increases this estimate of

CULLOR has vetoed the bill to make oin a legal-tender for the payment of n Illinois, and as the Legislature is not in seasion to pass the bill over his veto, the measure falls of becoming a law by the withholding of the Governor's signature. ntire Assembly in both branches. This imity among the representatives of the le accurately reflected the degree of imity among the people themselves in the e that silver should be remonetized in is. In his superior wisdom Gov. Outless conjured up a host of reasons why cople of this State should not be grating their very earnest wish to take this stant step towards the resumption of payments, these reasons being chiefly on the assumption of the effect of a tion of things which might exist in the but which does not now, and is not assumption of the effect of a things which might exist in the hich does not now, and is not viz.: the issue by Congress of matter of doubt. If, as the dispatches in-

the bill on the ground of its with the State and National Constitut its impairment of existing contracts. This part of the question might have been safely left to the courts, which would be quite certain to restrict the operation of the law to its constitutional scope—that is to say, to

The European press is debating the ques-ion whether Russia's declaration of war has annulled the Paris treaty of 1856 and the London treaty of 1871. The Memoria atique thinks there cannot be the east doubt of the full validity of these treaties, signed, as they were, concurrently by the Great Powers, especially as a special clause of the London protocol of 1871 posi-tively forbids any repeal or change without the previous unanimous consent of the con-tracting parties. This view is known to be that of the Cabinets of the leading countries.

Among others, the Austrian Cabinet has warned the Governments of Russia and Turkey that it considers the present situation of affairs on the Danube abnormal, and that after the cessation of the war the state of things created by the treaties must be re-established. What is true of the navigation of the Danube is true of all the other stipuations of these treaties.

The commission men who handle berries and fruits are arranging to prepare a statement for the public setting forth their situation in reference to the ordinance recently passed. They assert that they are helpl in the matter, as the "snide" boxes are sen to them filled by the fruit-growers, and that the latter have purchased a full supply for the season of the illegal packages, and will be unable to procure others. If this is the case, a suggestion made by one of the dealers at yesterday's meeting offers a mode of complying with the rdinance, and at the same time of placing the loss precisely where it of right belongs— upon the dishonest fruit-growers. This is, that every box of berries be sold for a pint that is less than an honest quart. There is no fear that anybody will prosecute the dealers for giving too full measure; they have gouged the public so long that they ought to do penance by practicing something more than bare honesty—selling five gills for

a pint one season. THE DIPLOMATIC THEORY. If our London dispatches are correct, the Russian delay on the north bank of the Danube is not alone caused by the difficulties in the way of concentrating the army in sufficient force to insure a passage, but by a diplomatic interposition which has been nade for the purpose of ascertaining England's exact interests, and wherein the Russian advance will be liable to affect them In other words, before Russia pounces upon Turkey, she would like to know when she can hit her, where she can hit her, and how hard she can hit her, without injuring England. The game which the diplomats have aced to play in the very smoke of the battle, however, must reach deeper and involve more monentous issues than this The master hand of BISMABCK would not again take control of affairs merely to obtain an answer to such an unnecessary interpellation. Russia knows now, as well as she has always known, what English interests are at stake, and how far she can go without affecting them. The Czar knew them so well that even before the meeting of the Constantinople Conference he hastened to assure the English Government Russia had debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S motion brought out a declaration of English interests from the Governnent party as explicit as any which Lord DERBY might make in a State paper. The statements of such men as Lord Harrington and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, that "what we must guard is, not Turkey as a political organization, but certain points of Turkish territory," cover the whole ground of English interests which may be affected by any new developments of the Eastern question. What those "certain points of English territory " are, Russia knows, as every schoolboy knows—the control of the Dardanelles y the occupation of Constantinople, the ontrol of the Suez Canal, and, remotely the occupation of the Valley of the Eu

The diplomats, if they are really at work again, are playing a deeper game than this, and one that looks beyond the mere effort of Russia to coerce Turkey. The game is not to solve the problem of English interests but of European alliances, and it is more important for Russia to know what those ices may be before her armies cross the Danube than to obtain a reiteration of English opinion. MacManon's sudden coup d'état in changing Cabinets, in defiance of the majority and the desperate effort to hand the Government of France over to the Bonapartists and Ultramontanists, has introduced a new element into European complications which has already effected a moral alliance between Italy and Germany and has aroused a dangerous mutual animosity between Germany and France, to which the former has already given expression by materially strengthening her garrisons in Alsace-Lor-raine. Again, so far as the Eastern war is erned, it is no secret that there is a perfect understanding between Ger-many and Russia. It requires no gift of prophecy, therefore, to foresee that in a certain general contingency Russia, Germany, and Italy will be in alliance. Against this alliance there can be but one other, that of England, Austria, and France, and to forestall this is undoubtedly the ir ention of BISMARCK. If the disputches are correct as to diplomatic interposition, they foreshadow the exact dimensions of the war should it become general, and, it might be added, they foreshadow the result of such a war. The alliance of three such Powers as Russia, Germany, and Italy would be formidable enough to defy all Europe. Russia and Germany are the military giants of the Old World, and Italy has sapidly developed into a first-class military Power, which must be taken into account in every diplomatic movement. Each is strong, compact, and undivided in itself. Against thi bination would be arrayed three Powers, of which cannot fight without al-another verging dangerously near civil strife, and the third rent with imsable dissensions between its different ionalities, one faction sympathizing with

ate Russis is delayed on the bank of the of men who, in the lower bodies and in the Danube by diplomatic interposition, it must appear very shortly, as the time for the visit of the Czar to the front is fixed for the second week of June. It is more likely that he desires to be informed as to European alliances before his armies are over the Danube to strike decisive blows than that he is halting his army to propound questions to England, which in the light of the events of the past few months would only be ironical at the best. The following extract from the London correspondence of the Memorial Diplomatique shows that Russia is not so much interested to know what England wants as England is interested to know what

The Cabinet of St. James rests its policy for the future on a single hope: that the Czar will not seize Constantinople. Will that hope be realized? The diplomatic agents here of Russia give the most formal assurances that the hope will be fulfilled, but all their confidences are not worth as fulfilled, but all their confidences are not worth as much as a simple declaration by the Czar would be that he renounced all projects of conquest. We are informed that the Austrian diplomats in concert with Lord Lorrus have labored with Prince Gontschakort to obtain this declaration, which would reassure the whole world. The Czar remains ominously silent on this assential relief. inously silent on this essential point, no withstanding all solicitations, and GOBTSCHAK.
takes refuge behind the ''proprieties," and ple
that the Czar would weaken himself if he repl directly to the sharp arraignment by Lord DERRY. The Foreign Office will evidently fall in its attempt to get a pacific manifesto from the Czar. THE LARGE ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES.

The sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which have been held for two weeks past in this city, naturally calls up the question of the advantage and evils connected with the existence of large ecclesiastical bodies of this nature. Our reference is not to the religious denomina tions thus represented, but to the grand judicatory which rules them as a central power. The leading denominations are The Presbyterians have their General Assembly, the Methodists their General Conerence, and the Episcopalians their General Convention, while even the Congregationalists have a National Council, though purely for consultative purposes and devoid of power. The effect of these gatherings must influential in various directions, and it will repay one to study it, in a somewhat proad manner, as bearing upon religious and pon secular interests

The advantages of these controlling ecclegiastical bodies are obvious. They bring out the strength and make manifest the charac ter and respectability of the several denor inations. Every spectator who enters the house where such an Assembly, or Conference, or Council is in session, is impresse with the evident ability of the men The gray hairs or bald heads, everywhere conspicuous, tell of the wisdom of experience, while the discussions bring out the varied intellectual qualities of the leading dergymen and laymen. Intelligence and agacity are agents to characteristic attri-outes, and each sect, from the Episcopal to the Congregational, is proud of its central body. To the rect itself such a body is essential, in proportion to the growth of num-bers and the wide geographical dispersion of the local churches. It affords a needful bond of union and a method of cultivating fellowship. Thus alone does each sect come to a consciousness of its power, and to a full sense of its possible mission. There is a coming together of the distant brotherhoods, and a healthful comparison of the thoughts and feelings of those who, if separated continually, would develop diversely. This necessi ty induced the Congregationalists, who pride themselves on the independence of the local church, to organize a National Council, as a churches, which, no longer confined to nar row New England, now spread from ocean to ocean. Of course such gatherings secure no design of interfering with them. In the protocol and the declaration of war the every part of the land, and open the way for clesiastical work. Where they are clothed with legislative, judicial, and administrative control,—as they are in most of the denom nations,—they can take influential measu for the consolidation of their interests, and for the steady enlargement of the denomination. The rapid growth of the leading ects during the century of our history just losed bears witness to this fact. Centraliz tion in Church as well as in State carrie power and favors propagation, as the emi-nent examples of the Church of Rome and of the Methodist Episcopal Church prove. To neglect organization is to court weakness There are also certain incidental and part y secular advantages in these eccles arrangements. They promote a conservative steadiness in the character of the per ple, holding them to fixed principles and methods, from generation to generation, and necessitating prolonged discussion prior to any important change. Under the Ame ystem of no union of Church and Stat they also secure an important balance of power between the rival sects, by develop ing each into self-protecting and influentis strength, which is brought into prominence with every assemblage of its representative, central body. This represes any disposi-tion to bestow political faver on certain sects, Roman or Protestant, each in turn coming in prominent self-assertion before the public, especially in these days when the newspapers spread ecclesiastical pro-ceedings before their readers. It is also true that our National Union receives im portant support from the relations which nese central ecclesiastical bodies hold to al ctions of the land. The political seces

sion of the South, because of slavery, was foreshadowed by the division, a few years revious, of these nationally-bounded ecole dastical organisms which, now that the sause of discord is removed, are gradually euniting. They have thus aided, first to defer the catastrophe, and then to repair the damage and to prevent its recurrence. But are there no accompanying evils and angers? Certainly there are, or human ature would no longer be itself. With the air of respectability and the consciousness of strength to which we have referred will go temptation to denominational pride and self-conceit, which are not exactly Christian virtues. There is likely to be, also, an in-tensification of the sectarian spirit. Days and sometimes weeks, spent in glorying over and sometimes weeks, spent in glorying over denominational statistics, and in laying denominational plans, are not apt to leave the mind in a liberal frame, or to lead to conclusions favorable to breadth of view and unity of action on the part of the various divisions of the Christian host. There is danger, therefore, that only sectarian interests will be cared for, and these at the expense of the Church at large. Another temptation, when the Church is organized after the manner of the State, is, to the cultivation of ecclesiastical politics on the part of ambitious ministers. Where there is power to be exercised, there Where there is power to be exercised, there

will be hands stretched forth to grasp the

supreme tribunal, seek ever to be leaders, to head parties, to fill prominent offices, and to carry favorite measures. As personal rivalries are thus engendered, and as theological differences are diveloped, there arise contentions more fieres than edifying. It was this sad result, in the wars between "Old School "and "New School" in the Presby-terian Church a generation since, which led the evangelist FINNEY, who was engaged in revival work, to say, rather severely, that "hell had a jubilee whenever the General Assembly met." And then the danger is that the strife for predominance and the sense of injury experienced by a minority at the hands of a majority, armed with the ecclesiastical power of the denomination, will result in division, and the disgrace of schism before the world. History has illustrated this liability so often that we need not quote illustrative particulars. And then the natural tendency these great central bodies to conservatism while doubtless a check upon wild innov tion, is oftentimes an obstacle to neede progress, especially on questions of denominational belief and practice which require the action of the supreme controlling organ-ization. This was found to be true in con-nection with the attempts to purify the various branches of the Church from slavery. Those moved most slowly, or failed to move at all, which had supreme ecclesiastical power lodged in a General Conference or a General Assembly. Fear of disaffecting Southern minority and of weakening the denomination held even good men back to be a mutual affair. from appropriate action. And so we see how needful devotion to pure principle is on the part of those who belong to these great or-

anizations, that a help may not turn into a As might be expected, the lawyers disagree as to what may be done in the proposed MICHIGAN AVENUE. ransfer of Michigan avenue to the Park Commissioners for the purposes of its improvement and reservation as a boulevard or pleasure-way. Among the few lawyers interviewed by THE TRIBUNE, the divergen of opinion is already so wide as to warran belief that further interviewing would de in the world with the street, and likewise authority for preventing anything in the world from being done. This contradiction is not so remarkable in view of the fact that the Supreme Court, on this as on a good many other subjects, cannot agree with itself, but has furnished opinions on both sides. Mr. Tuler cites an opinion of the Supreme Court which apparently so lim ts the power of the Council as to render it powerless to part with the control of the street, while Mr. Roby cites other opinions of the same Court which convey the impression that the city has absolute control of the streets, and can do as it please with them, acting in its corporate capacity Then Mr. Roor steps forward and from the new charter to the effect that the Common Council has power "to lay out, establish, open, alter, widen, extend, grade, pave, or otherwise improve streets, alleys, avenues, sidewalks, wharves, parks, and pubtie grounds, and vacate the same." seems to be tolerably comprehensive. also cites an act of the Legislature, which appears to a layman to authorize the Park Commissioners to acquire title to and exercise control over Michigan avenue.

There is one dangerous suggestion that has grown out of the discussion of this matter, viz.: The proposition that the city shall re-pave Michigan avenue out of the General Fund. While the clause quoted above from the charter would appear to give authority for such action, it is a precedent which mus be avoided, no matter how much inconvenience and annoyance may result. If the Council ever starts in upon this business, lobbying for the repaying of streets will be more persistent, fornidable, and costly than all the lobbying for gas, water, and sewers. It will be a most fertile element for Alder manic log-rolling, and the city will have to pay too dearly for it to warrant the indulgence of a peculiar one like that of Michigan

One thing is admitted on all sides : Michi gan avenue ought to be paved at once, and ome measures should be taken to keep off the heavy trucks which would ruin a new pavement within a year. The propertyowners will not voluntarily incur the cost of paving, and they can scarcely be blamed for since it would be for the benefit of the heavy teaming which almost monopolizes the street when it is at all passable. best suggestion is to turn over the street as a part of the park system, if it can be done. In that event, the cost of repaving can be apportioned on the entire South Division, rding to relative benefits derived from the improvement, and kept free from the trucks. We can scarcely imagine that there is a single property-owner or resident of the city who will interpose an objection to a scheme so desirable on all accounts, so that any construction of law that warrants the transfer will hardly be contested.

TOO MUCH CONCILIATION. As some of the extremists of the North carry their policy of hate too far, so there is danger that some of the extremists of the South may semand more conciliation than the most generous theory of pacification can contemplate. This seems to be the mistake of Mr. Mergan, recently elected United States Sensor from Alabama, if the letter which he has written to Attorney-General Devens has been properly reported. This letter regards the suits instituted by JERE HARALSON, a colored member of Congress from Alabama, against the people who swindled him out of re-election. These suits were brought in the United States Court under the aw authorizing the appointment sional elections. It is said that SHELBY (Haraison's opponent) and many of his friends were discovered in the most flagrant frauds on the ballot-box, and that it was by this means that Hararson was defeated in a district that is overwhelmingly Republican It is now reported that Senator Monoan writes that the policy of conciliation should include a pardon for all past political offenses, and that if the Administration expects any support from the Democrats of Alabama it must discountenance all further prosecution of these suits. Meanwhile, Harazon's life is said to be threatened if he returns to the

district to pursue the contest.

This is a notion of conciliation th be said to be peculiar to extreme Southern Democrats; it will not find any sympathy outside of a class of men who take what may be called a "strabismus" view of politics.

If Senator Monoan thinks that the present Administration desires to conciliate anybody in Alabama by discountenancing

braces the obliteration of the sectional ace hatred that has prevailed in the So race hatred that has prevailed in the south, and is based upon the assurance that good feeling and protection of the blacks would follow upon a withdrawal of the United States troops and a return of the Southern State Governments to the control of their own people. We do not understand that it means protection for political scoundrels and ballot-box stuffers, and we are surprised that uits as JERE HARALSON may have brought in the United States Court are not likely to result in the conviction of any innocent men and, as the guilty men deserve to be convicted and punished, the Administration will probably not interfere to prevent it. If Senator Monoan or anybody else desires to dispute the authority of the United States Court to try these cases, the same right obains in Alabama that there is in Illinois test the question in the highest court of the land in a regular and lawful manner. But if Senator Mosgan has the interests of Alasams and of the South at heart, he will not advise any course that looks like condoning the crime of ballot-box stuffing, and he will do his utmost to prevent any attempt at murdering Haraison for prosecuting his rights. Instead of asking the Administration to interfere to condone crime and protect criminals, the Southern people should begin to show a better disposition to punish them. Conciliation, according to the Louisiana and South Carolina compromises, was

THE LATEST COUNTY JOB. It has been common talk about the County milding for two or three days that some or the Ring members of the County Board are trembling in their boots as to the probabl action of the Grand Jury now in session with reference to their notorious jobs. Bu the action of the Committee on Public Buildings indicates that the greed of the Ring is greater than its fear. The profit of certain jobs is present and certain, while punish ment for malfeasance in office is only pro spective and, judging from past experience exceedingly problematic. Under the very nose of the Grand Jury, therefore, the Ring has proceeded to carry out a palpable job which has been exposed and denounced for

several weeks. There was warning of a new swindle when the intention was announced of substituting granite for limestone for the pilasters, steps, pillars, etc., of the new Court-House. The contract for all the stone-work had already been let. Mr. Walken, the real owner of the contract, has made no objection, showing that he is satisfied he will lose nothing by the change. Indeed, his contract will be lefas it is, and the result will be that he will draw as much money for the smaller amount of stone and work he will furnish as he would have drawn for the entire job. In the meantime, arrangements are made to pay out \$150,000 more for the proposed supply of granite—and there will be bills for extras in two stone contracts instead of one, which will yield new pickings to the Ring. The cost to the county taxpayers will not fall short of \$200,000 in the end; and this sum of \$200,000 is voted away in order to afford an opportunity for the Ring to grab \$50,000 or \$60,000, including the contractors' share over and above their legitimate profits.

It was bad enough to order the substitu-tion of granite under the circumstances, bu the subsequent proceedings amount almos to an open confession of the steal there is in it. To begin with, the Ring was only forced to advertise for bids by the exposure of its purpose, and then such conditions were imposed upon bidders that it was almost impossible for any but one contractor to comply with them, -the selection of the granite eing limited to the Fox Island quarry. The contract at \$149,970, though there were several lower bids, and notably one—that of Gowan's at \$130,000, or \$20,000 less—which proposed to furnish precisely the same granite from an adjoining quarry, and offered the most atisfactory guarantee of responsible men for carrying out the contract to the letter. Now, the difference between the Gowan bid and the one that was accepted \$20,000 is just the amount which it is stated is to be divided among the Ring for making the hange and awarding the job as agreed upon. It is to be hoped that the Grand Jury will have time before adjourning to give this job the benefit of their investigation. It is pos-sible that Commissioner FITZGEBALD (who left the committee-room in disgust, declaring that it was of no use for an honest may to put in a bid) may be able to place the Grand Jury on the right track to discover the "true inwardness" of the job, as it is stated that Mr. FITZGERALD was himself approached with the purpose of making him a party to the transaction. It may not be possible to secure sufficient evidence to warrant the indictment of the Ring members in this case, but every official exposure will help to arouse public sentiment to the necessity for disodging this Ring, or refusing to vote the oneys for continuing the Court-House

Capt. H. W. HOWGATE, of the United States his scheme for exploring the North Polar regions in the hope of reaching the Pole itself. He pro on the hope or reaching the Poic itself. He pro-poses to charter a schooner, properly equipped for theservice, and prepared to prosecute whale fishing, which may cover the cost of the ven-ture, and perhaps realize something more. An Esquimaux party is to be gathered at some point on the coast of Greenland, from which valuable assistance will be obtained. The total valuable assistance will be obtained. The total cost of fitting out the expedition is estimated at about \$10,000, and an effort will be made to raise this sum by subscription. The Observer in Chicago, and we presume those at other stations in the country, are authorized to receive contributions towards the fund. It has already been stated Artic exploration. He proposes to establish a depot on the most northerly available point of land, from which parties can be sent out the land, from which parties can be sent out the next summer in sledges in search of the Pole. There is reason to believe that such a systematic effort would be successful; but if not, the information gained by the observers at the base of operations would aid immensely in extending our knowledge of atmospheric currents, and probably in enabling scientific men to understand the laws which govern those movements. The commercial idea of Arctic discovery has long since been relegated to the domain of dream. The commercial idea of Arctic discovery had long since been relegated to the domain of dream land by sensible men, but the scientific importance of the thing is only just beginning to be tance of the thing is only just beginning to be understood; and it is sincerely to be hoped that Capt. Howgars will be able to send out his

If the Hon. B. F. BUTLER can understand when he is he, the following passage from the letter to him or the Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH will do more than make a town of the passage from the passage to the passage for the passage to the passage for the passage to the pas will do more than make a tom-tom echo on his venerable hide. BUTLER had accused Mac-VEAGH of the improper use of money for political purposes in New Orleans, which the latter deflominates "a base and cowardly falsehood," adding: "I had no miney of my own to spare, in one word,-" Spoons."

The Chicago Times says: "The Tribure garbles an article from the Times concerning the Rockford murders in order that it may have opportunity to defend the contractors." It seems strange that a man who esteems himself to be so brilliant that he can afford to hurl the epithet "Idiot" after the promiscuous fashion indulged in by the editor of the Chicago Times should need to have plain English interpreted for him. However, there is nothing mean about The Tribure, and, having furnished the article, it will now furnish an explanation for the benefit of the Times. The article in question that appeared in The Tribure did not appear either as a defense or an accusation of any of the Rockford parties. It was simply and only a statement of facts and an exposure of the sophistry of the Chicago Times. The Tribure merely stated that the plea of "niggardly economy" put forth by the The Chicago Times says: "THE TRIBUNE Times. THE TRIBUNE merely stated that the plea of "niggardly economy" put forth by the Times was no plea, since it was not justification for dishonest work. There was no attempt made to show how much or how little blame might rest upon architect or contractors. The whole object of the article was to expose the sophistry of the Times in pretending that the crime of putting up a building that would fall down and kill a dozen men lay at the door of those who kill a dozen men lay at the door of those who "forced the contractors to the lowest possible bid." The Tribuns claimed that there was no law compelling these men to contract to do work that they could not af-ford to do at the figures named; and The Tribus first stated, by implication, what the Times now announces, with a wild flourish of trumpets, that "the question of parsimony, or the reverse, on the part of the Rockford officials, torms no essential portion of Richardson's atlacher said anything about the ought, or why there were men on the jury who ought not to have been there, The TRIBUNE has not as yet made any attempt to explain, and the explanation does not in any wise affect the fact that the Times was guilty of sophistry, and THE TRIBUNE detected and ex-posed that sophistry. Any attempt, on the part of the Times, to dodge the issue does not alter

The Boston Globe declares that "The sooner we have a Minister to England who is neither a gambler nor a gilt-edged funkey the better." A vast amount of sifting would have to be done A vast amount of sifting would have to be done
if the above disqualifications are to be omitted
from Civil-Service Reform and politicians' perquisites. Men can't be expected to break off
their bad habits at a day's notice, and a perfect
Minister abroad is as scarce as good ones at
home; and a gilt-edged flunkey is better than
one without the gilt. Give Pierrepont a
chance—to come home.

It takes the Detroit Post to derive solid comfort from Senator Monron's letter; and it does it in a column and a half editorial refteration of it in a column and a hilf editorial reiteration of the assertion that the Senator is against the Southern policy. Now, if the Post will take that policy and argue on it, it will have no diffi-culty, according to its style of comforting, in demonstrating that the policy is against the President. There must be a good deal of satis-faction for the Post in that sort of amusement that leaves off just where it begun.

The whirligig of time brings its revenges, as Gen. GRANT will know to his sorrow when he gets to London and is compelled to listen to a speech from Minister Pierreront. We shall see how brave our General really is as he confronts this windy Nexessis of our foreign civil service when, in company with the Prince of Wales and others he seats himself, June 21, at the dispersable of Mr. Perrepropers

It is TILDEN who is trying to organize SAM RANDALL for victory in the Speakership con-test. Was it TILDEN'S Literary Bureau that wrote Sam's letter to the Galveston merchants on the Texas Pacific subsidy? He is for that subsidy,—when he is down South,—a fact which Western Democrats may study at their leisure.

An American peculiarity in politics has leavened that of France with a touch of simplicity, and MacManon refuses to resign. That stub-bornness would seem the preface to the stability of the Republic; but it will not do to forget in power depose if they do not destroy.

It is reported that there are as yet no signs of carolina. Only a fool would expect it. But it was and is hoped that the Republican party would gain by what might pertinently be called a moral fusion of the better elements of both factions. A Custom-House weigher is described

ing to the testimony of an assistant of one of them, as a being who "reads the newspapers and talks politics." There are a large number of people in this city who are either qualified for that position or else are weighers out on

How sad it would have been had that new party (paternity ascribed to BLAINE) been twins. It did not have clothes enough as it was, and that baby show was a failure in con-

It will be a happy augury for machine politi-cians if Gen. Logan gets the appointment of Collector of this port. The General prefers this way to the Senate rather than via Brazil.

BOB INGERSOLL sags that the Southern policy is undoubtedly the creation of Mr. HAYES. It is a child that will not bring him gray hairs, if indications count for anything.

Gen. Comstock has gone to Europe to study triangulation. As developed in our ore it did not have a proper foreign tone. Our Mexican policy is to be a lariat policy. PERSONAL.

Mr. Beecher says he never attacks forms las or doctrines; it is only when they attack him that he defends himself. Col. George Butler has written to Postmi ter-General Key, asking to be heard in vindication of himself as against the charge that he got drunk on his way to the Black Hills.

Miss Jeffrys-Lewis, the leading lady i Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, attended Plymout! Church Sunday morning. After service she walk ed arm in arm with Mr. Beecher to his residence Mr. Sidney H. Morse, of Boston, has fus

finished in clay an excellent bust of the late Dr. Channing. He has, too, in his studio a fine bust of Thomas Jefferson, recently made, after a portrait in the possession of one of the family. When only 20, Abdul Kerim, now Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, eloped with a pretty Moldavian Jewess, the vivandiere of his regiment, and the lovers withdrew into a remote village, where they were discovered a year after. He was degraded and reduced to the ranks.

The Rev. A. H. Walker, a Baptist clergy-man of Brooklyn, baptised ten persons in the swimming-tank of a Darkish-bath establishment. The brethren took turns, and waited in the hot The brethren took turns, and waited in the hot room—temperature 105; it was a foretaste of the hereafter which all so eagerly desired to shun.

"If Mr. Hale gets in Mr. Blaine's way," says the New York Sun, "either in Washington or at Augusta, his prospects of being stepped on are excellent." If Mr. Blaine steps on Mr. Hale, we may add, the chances are that the

we may add, the chances are that the former lose a large piece out of the calf of his leg. I President Chadbourne, of Willi lere, is the author of three discourses in memory respectively of Prof. Albert Hopkins, the Rev. Dr. Naham Gale, and Prof. N. H. Griffin, which have been grouped in a little book and published by G. P. Patasm's Sons ander the title, "The Hope of the Rightcous." Profs. Hopkins and Griffin will be remembered as members of the feesilest will.

A friend of Thackersy,

The Prisoners Heard Defense-The Ev Mr. McClure is an

The unhappy ex-Mayor Lambert, of Bar

Ten thousand persons saw the Judge Orrin C. Pratt, of the United Sta

a bunko-gambler. He refused to and was released. It is presumed h The Packer Institute in R

prosperous boarding-school for girls, oal thereof, Prof. A. Crittenden, is

When Sir Samuel Baker, the traveler, was taking leave of Kamrast, Unyoro, that potentate asked hum, as a p favor, to leave Lady Baker behind. This

The Graphic has a cartoon on the can-Galladistor," copied after Gerome, nowever, in its classical allusion. The

Princess Demidoff, a young Rus wearing the full uniform of a husser and on a magnificent charger, rode at the 1 splendid regiment of cavalry through the of Bucharest not long ago. She is the at the honorary Colonel and proprietor of ment, who is reported as seconding 300, 0 upon it. No Russian cavalry is so well the horses averaging sixteen hands, or chestnuts, whites, browns, and have seen

There is to be an unusual perform There is to be an unusual performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at Booth's Thestre in Rev York next Thursday afternoon, for the bessel in Mr. George Rignold. Six Juliets will appear at the stage during the progress of the play,—next, Miss Neilson, Miss Fannie Davenport, Miss Ab Dyas, Miss Maud Granger, Miss Marie Wainwright, and Miss Minnie L. Cummings. The last-most lady made her first appearance in New York Reday night. She has been heard from in Chies before now. The performance in question is a objectionable in point of taste as it is norsh form. Nobody who can consent to such violus to Shakspeare is worthy to interpret his works.

Peter B. Brigham, an old bachelor,

Judge Bigman-one of the famous by Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroal"-has naturally no high opinion of the author of the interesting work, which, he says, is "a low panteresting work, which, no say, detailed that can only excite the contempt of we men and the godless laughter of fools." The "Judge" told a reporter how the book was uniten: "Why, he'd lie down on his stomach on the can be the can be a supplied to the can be a supplied t ten: "Why, he'd lie down on his stomach on he floor, with a whisky bottle and a tumbler and floor pieces of paper scattered all around the rose. And he'd have an old stump of a pencil, and whideas came to him he'd crawl around from one he of paper to another, and knock over anyboy he came in the way. I remonstrated, but he said was his way of writing, and he couldn't bring of his ideas on a difficult subject like our journeying in the East except just in that way."

The Rev. C. P. McCarthy, a Universitä clergyman, he on trial before a church committee.

clergyman, is on trial before a chur in New York on nine charges preferre Mr. Sweetser. The accused was c drinking beer and not paying his d plied that on the only occasion when he publicly a member of the Committee drank with him, and called for wine publicly a member of the Committee hydroded drank with him, and called for wine instead beer. Moreover, he expressed his entire willingness to pay his debts, if the church well settle the arrears of his salary. The teres statements threw the Committee into confusion, and, after a brief consultation, the charge referred to were abandoned. Mr. McCarthy aid that the other charges were instigated by his padecessor in the pastoranip, the Rev. Mr. Swester, whom he described as "a brother with a white moral liver" and "an excessively manarisman." McCarthy himself is an excessively marked man, and he could not fill the place in the heart of his young female parishioners which had been sompletely occupied by Sweetser. The defense of Sweetser to the serious accusation of being "accessively unmarried" has not transpired. Units it is satisfactory we must abandon Sweetser feriwith, in spite of his saccharine and toothem name. He is a moral monster, whom it were has fattery to call a paracon. name. He is a moral monster, flattery to call a parson. THE "TIMES" HISTORIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribura.
CHICAGO, May 30.—The Times of this m
has the following sentence: "Had Dr
Dyke declared his heretical belief in the Calvin, that servant of the Lord would roasted him alive as promptly as he did S tus, Zwinglius, and six or seven recalcitrant heresiarchs." Zwingli was ed in battle in October, 1551, calvin, a young man of 22, was studying theology in France. Calvin not go to Geneva until five years later iron reformer has been often charged w death of Servetus, but only the brillians nation of the Times' historian has As to the "six or seven other trant heresisrchs," they were p thrown in as a mere handful to weight, as history never has hear them before. Why does not the Tissa a chesp encyclopedia, and set its fresh-on-editors to studying it, instead of attemptic evolve history out of its very untrustre consciousness!

IOURNALISTIC.

CRIMINAL

Progress of the Tr leged Tomb-f Springfield

A Night Bession of the

Argument Perpetration of a Ne Outrage at New

The Seven Unspeakal permed Still Alia THE ALLEGED TO

STRINGFIELD, May 30.—The and Hughes, the Lincoln ton sumed to-day. Elmer Wash and gave additional testimon of the defendants at the "leage, and described the coats over at the time. This was portant, inasmuch as it was schitt and other witnesses, their description of the wear fendants, but the effort failed. fendants, but the effort failed.

Sweegles. when the vands
to come around to the
of Memorial Hall and flas
and, upon his second coming
which would be the signal
was arranged that, if he w
coming, the officers in w
time sally out. Upon cross-a
burn said the officers did mo and the abortive attempt dals at the time did not n

dals at the time did not mis
that of previous witnesses.
The shoemaker who pa
Hughes on election day tests
and identified Hughes, and a
ing called.
The County Jailor and th
two letters which Mullin and
to surreptitiously send out
the letters were addressed te
Post-Office address being on
cetion how testimony favor
could be manufactured. To
procure witnesses to prove an
Louis C. Sweegles was n
tand, and testified at length
of the plot to steal the remain
to carry out the conspiracy, a the piot to steat retains to carry out the conspiracy, with both. The relation from Sweegles' original sto.

THE TRIBUNE. His testim

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or received or expected any for services in this case.

Washburn said be had paid lirection of Robert Lincoln at a Sweegles and Nealy, and ture he had been reimbursed ment. He had received not services.

With this witness the direction the prosecution closed, and, mony by ex-Turnkey Brantner fleation of the prisoners by K the defense put the defendant stand, who positively denies p to rob Lincoln's tomb, and that he first heard of the segles, upon his arrival in Spriclaimed that his presence here owing to a desire to see he says, lives in Bulkley or explained that Mullin c search of a brother. He When Sweegles proposed to field to rob the tomb, they bee hastily left the town early in the cause the trains had left; night they reached Chesnut, Road, which they judged to north of Springfield, but which From Chesnut they went on the Melvin near Rukkler. night they reached Chesnut. Road, which they judged to north of Springfield, but which From Chesnut they went on to Melvin, near Bulkley, and the Chicago. Upon cross-examin mitted that he had heard of once in Chicago from Sweegles latter drunk, and paid no attermed the management of the second state of the second se

HANG THESE IMME
Special Dispose to The
New York, May 30.—While
linger and her daughter Carol
alone Tuesday evening in th
lower end of Railroad avenu
three young ruffians forced t
house, seized Mrs. Ballinger,
a rear room, and committe
sault upon her, threates
and stab her if she made any
daughter escaped and fied laughter escaped and fied boon afterwards the men we Mr. Ballinger came home he is boos to spend the night with ruffians might return, and h groundless. About 10 o'c' accumines. About 10 o'cl men returned, accompan others, who broke do with an ax, and again entered sushed upon Mr. Ballinger and threatening to kill them if the ay, and locked them into a ro gang then dragged Mrs. Ballin bed where she had taken daughter and forced her

ge by all the older alumni of the co ale's name and face were almo-ring to his frequent visits in an-a President of the Board of Truste end of Thackeray, after printing excesses" generally, objected to Mm. e—the Old Campaigner—as very elever, an exaggeration as to appear annatural cossible. "Impossible" school the "way, Mra. Mackenzie was my omin-law."

McClure is anxious that the President of Careful in filling the vacant Brazilian since the Emperor of that great country, had recent opportunity of learning, is a new the man and he would be quick to see the see between a mere place-hunter and a Manthy of the interests concerned.

Annhappy ex. Mayor Lambert, of Brook, a recently subjected to the discipline of Dr. church for misusing the funds of a widow reby lost her inheritance of \$50,000. Last after the sermon, he was required to ease to contrition publicly. Now we hope to see the repentance by working with misting to reimburse the widow.

Thousand persons saw the december of the service of

Corrin C. Pratt, of the United States
Court of California, was arraigned in the
Market Police Court, New York, Sunharge of being found in the vremuses of
ambler. He refused to give evidence,
leased. It is presumed he was innocent
naso beyond that of being duped by runne gambling-establishment referred to.
Packer Institute in Brooklyn is a
us boarding-school for girls. The Princiof, Prof. A. Crittenden, is foolishly atto destroy its popularity by securing the
at of a young man who fiirted with one of
A person of his experience ought to
as firitation is one of the conditions on
parding-schools for girls suit; and

Bigman—one of the men made Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad"—Iy no high opinion of the author of that work, which, he says, is "a low pubit can only excite the contempt of wise the godless laughter of fools." The told a reporter how the book was writely, he'd lie down on his stomach on the a whisky bottle and a tumbler and little paper scattered all around the room, we an old stump of a pencil, and as his to him he'd crawl around from one his another, and knock over anybody that a way. I remonstrated, but he safe it of writing, and he couldn't bring out a difficult subject like our journeyings except just in that way."

a difficult subject like our journeyings except just in that way."

v. C. P. McCarthy, a Universalist is on trial before a church committee konnine charges preferred by the Rev. er. The accused was charged with er and not paying his debts. He renthe only occasion when he drank beer member of the Committee trying him him, and called for wine instead of over, he expressed his entire willingsy his debts, if the church would arrears of his salary. Those tents threw the Committee into consister a brief consultation, the charges were abandoned. Mr. McCarthy said for charges were instigated by his pre-the pastoranip, the Rev. Mr. Sweetser, lescribed as "a brother with a whits "and "an excessively unmarried arthy himself is an excessively unmarried could not fill the place in the hearts of male parishioners which had been so

the Ratter of The Triouse.

May 30.—The Times of this morning showing sentence: "Had Dr. Van ed his heretical belief in the salvanile pagans in the hearing of John ed his heretical belief in the salvamile pagans in the hearing of John
servant of the Lord would have
alive as promptly as he did Serveflus, and six or seven other
herestarcha." Zwingli was kilittle in October, 1531, when
young man of 22, was still
beology in France. Calvin did
eneva until five yoars later. The
r has been often charged with the
vetus, but only the brilliant imagiTimes' historian has ever accused
sting" a man whom he never knew,
I in battle when Calvin was a youth
"six or seven other recalcistarcha," they were probably
as a mere handful to make
history never has heard of
Why does not the Times buy
relopedia, and set its freah-caught
adying it, instead of attempting to
ry out of its very untrustworthy

JOURNALISTIC.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

rogress of the Trial of the Alleged Tomb-Robbers at Springfield, III.

The Prisoners Heard in Their Own Defense---The Evidence Exhausted.

A light Bession of the Court Ordered and Argument Begun, Perpetration of a Nearly Unparalleled Outrage at Newark, N. J.

The Seven Unspeakable Dastards Concerned Still Alive at Last Reports.

THE ALLEGED TOMB-ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

StratsfortEld, May 30.—The trial of Mullin and Rughes, the Lincoln tomb-robbers, was remed to-day. Elmer Washburn was recalled, and gare additional testimony as to the arrest of the defendants at the "Hub" saloon, Chicago, and described the coats worn by the prisoner at the time. This was regarded as important, insamuch as it was sought to impeach the prisoner of the property of the prisoner of the sor at the time. It is was regarded as interestant, masmuch as it was sought to impeach schillt and other witnesses of yesterday as to their description of the wearing apparel of delendants but the effort failed. He had instructed sweets, when the vandals got to work, to come around to the front entrance of Memorial Hall and flash a dark-lantern, and, upon his second coming, to light a cigar, which would be the signal for the sortie. It was arranged that, if he was prevented from eming, the officers in waiting might at any time sally out. Upon cross-examination, Wash-

mation received from Sweegles.

Mr. J. C. Rower, the custodian of the me ment, testified that he saw Hughes about the monument with Sweegles the afternoon of election day. Witness had previously been advised that he should have such a call. rised that he should have such a call.

He testified as to the officer and himself watching for the defendants to make the attempt, but his relation of the vandalism and the abortive attempt to capture the vandals at the time did not materially differ from

that of previous witnesses.

The shoemaker who patched a shoe for testified as to that fact and identified Hughes, and also Mullin, as have

Burket on election day testified as to that fact, and lientified Hughes, and also Mullin, as having colled.

The County Jaffor and the Sheriff identified two letters which Mullin and Hughes had sought to surrepitiously send out of the Jail. Both the letters were addressed to one Curtis, the Post-Office address being omitted, and gave direction how testimony favorable to the defense ould be manufactured. The scheme was to recure witnesses to prove an alibi.

Louis C. Sweegles was next put upon the tand, and testified at length as to the inception of the plot to steal the remains and the attempt lo early out the conspiracy, and his connection with both. The relation did not much differ hom Sweegles' original story as published in Ing Tamura. His testimony was listened to with the greatest interest. He was on the witness and hodger him, but he stood the test mately. He explained the facts in the cases where it was alleged by defendants that he had wen a criminal, and his explanation was generity regarded as clear.

Harrison, the assistant custodian of the dominent testified as to the finding of certain unfaired tools on the monument grounds the iss after the attempted robbery. These tools were produced in court and identified as those irmerly in possession of Hughes.

M. Nealy called in Swegeles' original story "Brown," and one of the detective party from Chicago, testified as to the presence of Hughes and Mullin at sundry centerences regarding the plot, and that the work assigned him was to familia a wagon, and to take the body away after it was stolen from the sepulchre.

Detective Hay, who fired the shot which warned the robbers of the presence of the officers, explained that direumstance, and also wore to his recognition of Hughes on the night of the attempted robbery, when that party mass Memorial Hall door.

Detective Tyrrell gave a succinct history of ilsansaction with the sase. He admitted pay-

based Memorial Hall door.

Detective Tyrrell gave a succinct history of its measurement in with the case. He admitted paying Nealy and Sweegles money for service repliered in this and previous cases, and held the

lered in this and previous cases, and held the name to be a legitimate expenditure. He had not received or expected any payment himself for services in this case.

Washburn said he had paid small amounts by linetion of Robert Lineoin and Leonard Swett la Sweegles and Nealy, and for this expenditure he had been reimbursed by the Government. He had received nothing for his own taskecgies and Nealy, and for this expenditure he had been reimbursed by the Government. He had received nothing for his own services.

With this witness the direct testimony for the prosecution closed, and, after brief testimony by cx-Turnkey Brantner as to the identification of the prisoners by Keagle and Dixon, the defense put the defendant Hughes on the stand, who positively denies plotting in Chicago to rob Lincoln's tomb, and repeatedly swore that he first heard of the scheme from Sweegles, upon his arrival in Springfield. He then claimed that his presence here election day was swing to a desire to see his father, who, he say, lives in Bulkley or Lodi. Hughes explained that Mullin came along in search of a brother. He claimed that, When Sweegles proposed to them in Springfield to rob the tomb, they became alarmed, and hartly left the town early in the evening afoot, because the trains had left. After walking all might they reached Chesnut, on the Gilman liand, which they judged to be sixteen miles sarth of Springfield, but which is exactly thirty. From Chesnut they went on the Gilman train to Melvin, near Bulkley, and thence returned to Chicago. Upon cross-examination Hughes admitted that he had heard of the tomb-robbery once in Chicago from Sweegles, but thought the interdunk, and paid no attention to it.

Mallin, upon the witness-stand, testified in so antia a voice that he was several times favited in speak up. His story was in most respects lientical with that of Hughes,—too much so. He claimed he was not even on speaking terms with Sweegles for nearly a year, and had never been near the Lincoln Monument. He had aver seen Detective Nealy until to-day.

The only witness called in rebuttal was Fogrett, the Gilman conductor, on whose train hullin and Hopkins had gone from Chesnut to Melvin, Hughes pawning his revolver for the fare. He had identified the prisoners at the lail, but they then said they never saw him bears and never rode on his train.

This closed the testimony, and the Court adjounced until

at the evening session State's-Attorney Haz-ti opened the argument for the people, and a followed by Mr. Orendorff and Mr. Hamil-for the defense. The Hon. C. H. Reed loss for the prosecution.

HANG THESE INMEDIATELY.

Secial Disoich to The Tribuse.

Naw York, May 30.—While Mrs. John Ballinger and her daughter Caroline, aged 4, were also Thesday evening in their house at the lover end of Rallroad avenue, near Newark, three young rufflans forced their way into the louse, setzed Mrs. Ballinger, dragged her into a rear room, and committed a brutal assemble upon her, threatening to shoot and stab her if she made any resistance. The targhter escaped and fied from the house. Soon afterwards the men went away. When its Ballinger came home he induced two neighbon to spend the night with him, fearing the magnitude of the second and his fears were not roundless. About 10 o'clock the three returned, accompanied by four them, who broke down the door with an ax, and argin entered the place. They had upon Mr. Ballinger and his two friends, attains to kill them if they made any out-ty, and locked them into a room. Four of the than dragged Mrs. Ballinger from under a whose she had taken refuge with her ther and forced her into another on, where they in turn out-has. The other three drag-caroline into some yoods near ty Fast, and, with a knife at her throat, and their purpose. The four rufflans heave, before taking their departure, and furniture. A HANG THESE IMMEDIATELY.

little boy appeared at police headquarters in Newark about 2:30 a.m. to-day, and gave information of the brutal visitation. Sergeant Mildrum detailed Detective Fischer and five or six officers, who at once hastened to scour the neighborhood. After searching about an hour the officers came upon three of the gang in the woods, with the girl still in their clutches. Two of them were arrested, but the third escaped, notwithstanding several shots were fired at him. The prisoners were brought to Newark, and give their names as William

were fired at him. The prisoners were brought to Newark, and give their names as William Cavanagh, aged 22, and Owen Gillin, aged 18. The latter had his lip covered with charcoal, and Cavanagh wore a bandage over his forehead. Caroline subsequently identified them, and Mrs. Ballinger identified Cavanagh as one of the gang who assaulted her Tuesday evening. Cavanagh denies Mrs. Ballinger's statements, but confesses the truth of the charge of the girl, pleading in extenuation that he was drunk. Gillin denies the charge, and says he was accidentally in the neighborhood. The ruffians were arraigned neighborhood. The ruffians were arraigned and, after examination, committed to the County Jail. The names of the others are known and their arrest is only a matter of time. Caroline Ballinger this evening was in a very critical condition.

A FIENDISH ATTEMPT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sr. Paul., Minn., May 30.—A freight train this morning at a switch in Lake City ran against a stick of wood solidly wedged in the switch, whereby the engine, tender, and two or three cars were thrown off and upset, but not hadly wrocked. badly wrecked. The trap had been set, it is be badly wrecked. The trap had been set, it is be-lieved, for the morning express from Chicago, which was delayed several hours while a new track was being laid around the upset cars. Other attempts have been made to wreck trains in the same vicinity, which have been avoided by ordinary watchfulness. An extraordinary watch will now be maintained.

PINNEY. San Francisco, Cal., May 30 .- A complaint has been lodged against George M. Pinney by William M. Carr, charging him with conspiracy with the late J. E. Delamontagnie, Government with the late J. E. Delamontagnie, Government contractor, by which several banks of the city were swindled out of about \$500,000 on bogus United States certificates.

The charge against Pinney of conspiracy to defraud banks by the issue of bogus certificates was dismissed by the Court on the ground that the allegation seach constitute a separate offense. Instead, twenty-seven charges of obtaining money under false pretenses will be brought against him.

PRISONER SHOT. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 30.—William White-head, Deputy Jailer of Henderson County, Ky., shot and killed a prisoner named Totton in the Henderson Jail this morning. Totton was trying to escape, and struck the Jailer on the head with a bar of iron, stunning him, when

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 30.—The jury in the ase of The State vs. Perry Tracy, charged with murder in the first degree, to-night rendered a verdict of guilty, fixing punishment at impris-onment for life. The jury was out three hours and a half.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH.

His Marriage, Last Evening, to One of the Fairest of Newark's Maidens--The Event Characterized by an Impressive Width of Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

NEWARK, N. J., May 30.—A social event to which the fashionable world of Newark has long looked forward was witnessed in Trinity Episcopal Church this evening—the marriage of Henry C. Warmoth, ex-Governor of Louisiana, with Miss Sallie Durand, daughter of James Durand. The groom met the lady at Saratoga Springs two summers ago. The bride's father is a wealthy and prominent citizen of this city, President of the Merchants' National Bank, and a noted jeweler. The bride is of medium size, 19 years of age, and very stylish—a bright, fresh brunctte, of soft complexion and brilliant dark eyes. She was attired in a regal white satin Princess dress, trimmed with elegant lace. The point-lace flounce, half a yard deep, surmounted with orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, fell gracefully over a cluster of five small ruffles. The neck and sleeves were trimmed with point lace, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms. The scarf of the willey, and orange blossoms. The scarf of the valley, fell gracefully over a cluster of five small ruffles. The neck and sleeves were trimmed with point lace, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms. The scarf of five small ruffles. The neck and sleeves were trimmed with orange blossoms and billies of the valley, fell gracefully over a cluster of five small ruffles. The neck and sleeves were trimmed with point lace, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms. The scarf of five small ruffles. The neck and sleeves were trimmed with point lace, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms. The scarf of five small ruffles. The neck and sleeves were trimmed with orange blossoms and bride the skirt was a wreath of flowers to match the skirt was a wreath of flowers to match the skirt was a wreath of flowers to match the skirt was a wreath of flowers to match the skirt was a wreath of flowers to match the skirt front was draped with tulle, and half-way up the skirt was a wreath of flowers to match the sleeves and neck. The waist was a perfect fit, and the long train hung gracefully. Her flowing veil of white illusion was fastened with a tiara of orange-blossoms. She wore elegant

veil of white illusion was fastened with a tiara of orange-blossoms. She wore elegant cluster diamond car-rings and in her hand car-ried a bouquet composed of white roses and illics of the valley. The bridegroom is 34 years of age, tall, and handsome. He is a native of Missouri, where, for some years, he practiced law, served in the Union army during the War, and, with the dawn of returning peace, was appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana. When the Pelican State was readmitted to the Union he was chosen her Chief Magistrate. As soon as the doors of the charch were thrown open the gay and elegant equipages of Newark rolled up in rapid succession and discharged the invited guests, among whom were many distinguished persons from other cities, invitations having been extended to prominent men and women in all parts of the the country. Gov. Warmoth and bride went to New York, whence they will sall this week for a two years' tour in Europe.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.\*\*

NEW YORK, May 30.—Ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, was married to Miss Durand at Trinity Church, Newark, this evening. The wedding was the most brilliant one Newark has had in many years. The Rev. Dr. E. C. Eccleston performed the Episcopal marriage ceremony, after which a reception, banquet, and ball was held at the Duraed mansion. At 11 o'clock the bride and groom started for New York in a carriage, rooms having been engaged at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Saturday they sail for Europe. The bride's presents include a set of diamonds, brooch and solitaire earrings from the groom, an elaborate tea-pot of solid silver from her parents, a case of silver forks and spoons, sixty pieces, from the groom's family was represented by his father, Col. Isaas S. Warmoth, of Ro.la. Mo., and his sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Thomas W. Shaw, also of Missouri.

THE BRAIDWOOD MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLET, Ill., May 30.—A meeting was held here last night, on a call signed by several prominent citizens, in aid of the striking miners at Braidwood. Mayor Ewood presided, miners at Braidwood. Mayor Enwood presided, and remarks were made by ex-Mayor Barber and and others. Only about 100 persons were present, and very little interest was manifested. The contributions amounted to less than \$9. The people here generally seem to think that the miners had better go to work instead of living on charity, or "step down and out" and make room for men who are anxious to earn the wages they have refused.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. NEW YORK, May 30.—A Charleston (S. C.) special says: "The House last night, by a vote of 66 to 29, refused to admit the entire Charlesof 66 to 29, refused to admit the entire Charles-ton delegation of seventeen members,—fifteen colored and two whites,—including Mackey; the Speaker of the Chamberlain House.

"The resignation of Senator Whittemore, who left here upon an indefinite leave of ab-sence a weak ago, has been received and ac-cepted."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

San Francisco, May 30.—Col. E. C. Watkins, Inspector of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, just arrived, leaves to-morrow for Eastern Oregon for the purpose of compelling all straggling bands of reuegade Indians to remove to and locate upon a reservation. He will be accompanied by Gen. Howard, who will co-operate. These Indians are distinct from the Nez Perces, but sustain a tribal relation with Chief Joseph's band. Their number is estimated at about 308.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW York, May 30.—Arrived, steamships Victoria, from Giasgow; Suevia, from Hamburg; and Abyssinia, from Liverpool.; QUEENSTOWS, May 30.—Arrived, steamship England, from New York. WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Touching the Old Conspiracy Against Bristow.

How the Distillers' Tools Played Upon Gen. Grant's Credulity.

Another Inkling as to President Hayes Intended Civil-Service Reforms.

The Mexican Sensation Growing Smaller by Degrees.

BRISTOW "CONSPIRACY." HOW SPIES SOUGHT TO UNDERMINE GEN. BRIS-TOW-A CURIOUS CONTRIBUTION TO CONTEM-PORABY POLITICAL LITERATURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The letter of Maidox to Moore, Special Agent of Customs, which the latter presented to President Grant to inform him in regard to the "Bristow conspir-acy," should be recalled in connection with the wo following from Moore to Grant upon the same subject. The list accompanying the first letter contained the names of nearly all the heads of divisions whose places were wanted by Moore is represented to have been in full col-lusion. The plot against the Treasury involved, first, the poisoning of Gen. Grant against Gen. Bristow; next, the pointing-out of all men whose places were wanted, as "Bristow conspirators"; and, lastly, the running-in of such men as the office-brokers should fix upon. The same the office-brokers should fix upon. The same work attempted upon Grant was also performed actively with Secretary Morrill. The degree of success attained with Grant is best indicated by the fact, which appears from the papers, that, with his life-long military training, he should consent to receive the formal report of an illiterate subordinate like Moore, secretly attacking all the superior officers of the Department in which he was employed, and should even accept advice from him as to the best manner of dealing with Secretary Morrill, who was in full accord with the President. The letters are specimens of a long series of letters of like character: [Confidential.]

(Confidential.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1876.—To the President—Six: I inclose a list, so far as I have positive information, of those who have been conspicuously engaged in defaming you, in the cause of Mr. Bristow, yet remaining in the Department. This information was obtained under pledges that it would not go on the official files, and names of informents [sic] are give [sic] who will appear to substantiate their statements.

Gen. Sewell, Chief of Special Agents Int. Rev. Bureau, will be glad to have Mr. Maddox in place of either of the three Agents named in the report, and asks that you suggest the change to the Commissioner of Int. Revenue Bureau, and Acting Chief Clerk Kimball as to those in the Secretary's office, effected [sic] by this report, and they approve the allegations so far as their information goes.

A red line is drawn under the name [sic] of those

A red line is drawn under the name [sic] of tho to whom your attention is especially drawn in the

riends, after you shall have surrendered your high office. Very truly, W. B. Moors.

The following memorandum was addressed by Moore to President Grant at a later day, and by the latter forwarded officially to Secretary Morrill for his guidance. The severe illness of Mr. Morrill prevented final action. The "reliable service" performed by Maddox for Moore was working up the "Bristow conspiracy":

JAN. 18, 1877.—The Secretary of the Treasury has consented to a change in the force of Special Agents by which Col. Chamberlin can be reappointed. If Gen. Pollock is confirmed as General Appraiser of Customs, another vacancy will occur. Mr. Maddox has done some reliable service under my direction, and the Internal Revenue people do not like to have an officer working outside of their special line.

If you would ask Gen. Raum to appoint Gen. special line.

If you would ask Gen. Raum to appoint Gen.
Mosby's bottner in Maddox's place, the Secretary
will appoint the latter vice Pollock. This will
provide for the two gentlemen you have named for
appointment, and also place Maddox satisfactorily.

W. B. Moore.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM. WHAT THE PRESIDENT MEANS TO DO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—In spite of the

incredulity of New York Custom-House politi-cians, the President will certainly attempt two hings in the way of Civil-Service reforms, and those officers who afford him the most aid in putting his ideas into practice will naturally be most popular with the Administration. The President will attempt to prevent office-holders from managing the party, and the party from managing the office-holders. In other words, he will try to bring the public service down to a genuine basis by making officials understand that they owe honest and efficient service to the Government and people, rather than partisan service to the men who may have appointed them or secured their appointment.

The President will therefore direct his atten-

tion especially to making the present officials MORE INDUSTRIOUS AND EFFICIENT, and to this end will relive all Government em ployes in the Custom-Houses and Post-Offices from those partisan services which have heretofrom those partisan services which have hereto-fore been a drain upon their time and energy. More attention will be given to this branch of Civil-Service reform than the establishment of rules to govern ap-pointments. Such rules cannot be universally applied under the present circumstances, and the exceptions are almost as frequent as the observance of them. At the same time it must not be supposed that the Administration will exercise the greatest care in making appointments only. It will not confine its Civil Reform to that one branch.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—Private letters are received here to-day from officers stationed with the troops guarding the Rio Grande expressing great surprise at the apparent excitement at the North over the reports of marauding Mexicans on the Texas side of the border.

These letters state that there never has been These letters state that there never has been These letters state that there never has been less trouble in that section than at present, and that in fact perfect quiet may be said to prevail. The officers say that if vigorous retaliatory measures had been undertaken while Cortinas was operating along the border, or subsequent to the McKenzie raid, there would have neen ample ground for such course, but to subsequent to the McKenzie raid, there would have been ample ground for such course, but to move in the matter now on the ground that a necessity for protecting the frontier dedamds it is to take action without adequate provocation, or rather without any.

of Ohio, our new Minister to the Sandwich Islands, has arrived, greatly improved in health. He now intends to leave for Honolulu in about two months.

two months.

OCLD AND SILVER.

It can be stated, on authority, that President Hayes believes that both gold and silver ought to be utilized in the metallic currency of the country after the resumption of specie payment, but he is opposed to any scheme for

the remonetization of silver which involves the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt in silver. He is strongly inclined to recommend the remonetization of silver in his message to Congress, but has expressed himself fearful that some of the proposed schemes in this direction might injure the public credit.

proposed schemes in this direction might injure the public credit.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It is said that Gen. Garfield and Charles A. Foster are here for the purpose of having a conference with the President with regard to the Speakership. A prominent Eastern Republican has suggested the propriety of calling a counsel of the principal Republicans from different parts of the country to consider party interests.

STOLEN DOCUMENTS.

of the country to consider party interests.

STOLEN DOCUMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—It is said that some one has taken away the petitions, numerously signed, asking for the removal of Fred Douglass from the office of United States Marshal, and has failed to return them; consequently they will never be presented to the President, as was the original intention.

THE COMMISSION to investigate the New Orleans Custom-House has been ordered. Special Treasury-Agent Barney will be the Chairman of the Commission, and the Collector of the Port will select two additional members.

ALFRED C. ANDERSON,
a leading colored man, of Hamilton, O., has filed his application for the position of United States Minister to Hayti. He is indorsed by most of the prominent colored men of the country.

#### CONFLAGRATIONS.

Another Addition to the Unexampled Series of Great Fires in Canada.

Sixty Houses and Valuable Manufacturing Property Burned in Montreal.

Seventy-five Families Rendered Homeless by the Disaster.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONETREAL, May 30.—A terrible fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning and devastated large section of Griffintown. It was first dis covered in T. Conroy's stable on Dalhousie street, and rapidly spread to Turner's stable ad joining, burning it and three horses. It next destroyed a block of six brick tenements on Nazareth street, and, crossing the street, set fire to E. J. Maxwell & Co.'s steam saw-mills, completely destroying this immense property. In the meantime, the fire spread southward and attacked Charles Esplin's large lumberyard at the corner of Ottawa and Nazareth streets, completely destroying it, and endangering the gas-works on Ann street entertained, and families left their houses by hundreds and fled. The fire next went along Ottawa street, burned Bow's grocery, Kennedy's store, and twelve tenements, besides crossing Duke street in one place. The firemen fought it bravely, but were being slowly driven back as the area of the fire extended, when the wind changed and they got the advantage again. The St. Jean Baptiste and St. Henri Fire Brigades were in attendance and did excellent ser-vice, so that by 5 o'clock a.m. all danger was past. A wall fell out, some bricks from it painfully injuring a man named O'Brien. The loss is very heavy, and is estimated at \$150,000, only families are homeless. They are mostly very poor. Sixty houses and stables were burned, and a saw mill, a factory, and a lumber yard. St. Stephen's Church was endangered. A panic existed from 1:30 to 2:30 o'clock, and about 200 existed from 1:30 to 2:30 o clock, and about 200 families removed from their houses, recklessly pitching their things into the mud, where they were smashed or stolen. A gang of thieves from King street were smashing in windows and rushing off the goods. Such a

others were present and did all they could. Subscriptions for the destitute are being started. The heat from the flames was so intense that the firemen were forced to hold a board before them to protect their bodies. The whole city is covered with smoke to-day. Several miraculous escapes occursed. One family living in an upper story of a wooden, shanty on Dahousie street were awakened after the house had been in flames for some time. They had only time to rush out in their night clothes had been in fiames for some time. They had only time to rush out in their night clothes before the roof of an adjoining house fell in with a crash, carrying the roof of the other house with it. The police had great difficulty in arousing the inmates of houses in the vicinity of the burned district, and it is owing to their prompt action that loss of life is not recorded. A number of horses belonging to carters perished in the flames. The streets in the burned district to day are literally packed with furniture, clothing, etc. A large number of children lost their parents in the general confusion this morning, but, after the quelling of the flames, the missing ones were restored to their patents. The insurance on property destroyed is small, averaging only one-third of the total loss. The origin of the fire is buried in mystery.

in mystery. AT OSCODA. MICH. DETROIT, May 30.—A fire at Oscoda early this afternoon destroyed a saw-mill, flouring-mill, salt block, and a large quantity of lumber, all owned by Lowd, Gay & Co., together with everal dwellings. Total loss, \$150,000. Insurance on mill and salt block, \$35,000, as follows: Trader's, Chicago, \$7,500; Home, Chicago, \$5,000; Rhode Island Assurance Company, \$5,000; National, Hartford, \$2,500; Hartford of Hartford, \$2,500; Commercial Union, \$2,500; Scottish Commercial, \$2,500; North British and Mercantile, of England, \$2,500; Atlas, Hartford, \$2,000; London Assurance Company, \$1,-

500; American Central, \$1,500. E. A. Braken-ridge's residence and part of furniture destroy-ed. Loss, \$4,000; insured. \$2,600. The Oscoda Salt and Lumber Company saved their timber, mill-dock, lumber, and tramway. The origin of the fire is unknown. AT WATERTOWN, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., May 30.—Last night about 12 o'clock the three-story frame building on the O'Rielly estate, on the Milford road, in the Third Ward, was destroyed by fire. The building was occupied by a widow and her family, who saved all their household goods. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to be the work of design. There was no insurance on the property.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 30.—The dwelling of E. C. Thomas was nearly destroyed by fire here last night, together with his furniture and wearing apparel. Loss about \$700. Insured in the Farmers', of this city, for \$800. The tire was doubtless occasioned by the explosion of a ker-

AT MONCKTON, N. B. MONCETON, N. B., Nay 30.—A fire to-day destroyed the dry-goods store of J. &. C. Harris, and the grocery of T. & E. Taylor. The loss is \$30,000.

ene lamp.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
OTTA WA, Ont., May 30.—The gross value of the produce of the Canadian fisheries for 1876

was \$11,147,500,

Boston, May 30.—The fifty-two-ton gun
to be mounted in New York harbor, was sucessfully cast this afternoon. NEW YORK, May 30 .- The election of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company took place to-day, with the following result: William P. Clyde, Audrew Boardman, Charles H. Mount, Henry Hart, Edward A. Quinhard, Charles G. Francklyn, Samuel C. Thompson, George A. Hoyt, and Thomas J. Owen.

CALIFORNIA CROP PROSPECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Crop reports from all the principal points in the State show that the recent rain has had a beneficial effect generally on late-grown grain, and improved the prospect for feed. Some damage resulted from lodging early-sown grain and wetting hay cut, but, on the whole, the harvest promises rather better than at the date of the last report. Exporters are estimating the surplus wheat this season at 200,000 or 300,000 tons, but it is probably rather early yet to approximate very closely.

Pasengers 10st in the last come up to \$10,000. Mr. Hahn and wife, of Anaheim, Cal., who were returning from a European trip, lost all their baggage, which included over \$3,000 worth of presents, etc., bought for friends. Dr. Rhein, a dentist from New York, lost \$1,200 worth of valuable instruments, besides his money.

A Chinese servant, after the wreck, placed his little cash in the hands of an officer, saying: "You need this more than L." Another Chinaman came to Capt. Waddell with the Captain's purse which he had taken from a drawer and saved till on shore.

When the Coata Rica arrived at Maz-

OCEAN PERILS.

(Continued from the First Page. (Continued from the First Page.)

If at 4:30 a. m. with 137 passengers—forty-six cabin and ninety-one steerage—and 150 officers and crew. The value of the cargo was three-quarters of a million, consisting of silks, velvets, laces, etc. On Wednesday morning, May 16, the day was bright and the atmosphere clear. At 9:18 a peculiar, indescribable tremor was felt, the ship having struck against an unknown danger, cutting into the hull the length of sixty feet, the water rushing in with fearful velocity. The ship was then six miles southwest from Tartar Shoals, and thirteen miles from the shore, the Captain having known by observation her position at 8 and thirteen miles from the shore, the Captain having known by observation her position at 8 o'clock. The danger upon which she struck is not on any chart, but a document sworn to before the United States Consulate at Acapulco, by one Perer, and witnessed by William Lund, of the gunboat Mexico, deposes that said Perer is perfectly conversant with rocks extending from Point Waldonadocia, in a southwestern direction, sharp-pointed, covered with four or five fathoms of water, extending in nearly a straight line southwest, to a distance of twelve to fourteen miles from the Jand, and that he has fished for turtles frequently there.

to fourteen miles from the cland, and that he has fished for turtles frequently there.

The ship was at once turned towards the shore, gradually sinking. Full steam was on when she grounded on a sand-bank at 10:20 a.m. Fortunately three compartments had not bursted. The Captain and his officers were cool, caim, and clear-headed, as soon as the ship struck, orders having been given to get the boats ready and life-preservers on, as the danger of sinking was most imminent. Sounding between the reef and sand-bank showed five etween the reef and sand-bank showed five and a half, seven and a half, twenty, and twentytwo fathoms of water, and no bottom. During the fearful interval, while evidently

sinking, not a cry was heard from the passen-gers. There was little confusion, but silent, anxious waiting, although there were 137 pas-sengers, twenty of them small children, and many young men never before at sea. The boats started for shore, thirteen miles away. Not a passenger was allowed a pound of baggage of any kind, and when reaching the shore each boat was overturned and the passengers thrown into the surf. It was a scene never to be forgotten. Kind Providence preserved every life, and all were safe on the Mexican shore. Fortunately, a stream of fresh water was found between the mountains, where, water was found between the mountains, where, with the stars for a covering and the roots and branches of trees for mattresses, all slept.

The Captain at once sent one of the officers to Acapulco, eighty miles distant, but fortunately the boat fell in with the gunboat Mexican. Capt. Lolor commanding, and although under orders to get provisions for a besieged city, whose inhabitants were starving for food, the Captain at once steamed off to the relief of the shipwrecked passengers. They were all taken off safely, crowding the deck of the gunboat, and were the next day transferred to the Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica, Capt. Whiteberry commanding.

The officers and crew of the United States ships Lackawanna and Fensacola acted most nobly, supplying the passengers with clothing from their private wardrobes, the United States ships taking up subscriptions to a large amount, for distribution among the women and children, who were entirely destitute.

women and children, who were entirely destitute.
Capt. Waddell and officers behaved splendidly—brave, humane, unselfish. Capt. Waddell
says seven steam pumps of 160 barrels of water
per minute were absolutely useless. The whole
bottom was out of the steamer. He has run
the steamer over the spot repeatedly. The
only conjecture is that the late earthquake,
which was made manifest on the coast by the
tidal wave, may have upheaved a submarine rock.

EVERYTHING LOST.

tidalwave, may have upheaved a submarine rock.

EVERTHING LOST.

In one hour and two minutes the ship was under the waves. She was going at eleven knots when she struck. The Captain was on the bridge an hour before the steamer struck, and timed everything by his watch. Twenty minutes after she struck the fires were out. In that twenty minutes she was running in shore under full head of steam, and ran forty-two minutes, making a distance of nine or ten miles, and then grounded in thirty feet of water on a sand bottom. The next morning a foot of the sterewas seen out of water. The whole body of the ship was submerged and the mizzenmast gone. The baggage of the pussengers, furniture, efc., were constantly floating ashore during the day. The money of the passengers in the purser's hands, the ship's money, and all the baggage was totally lost. It was a run for life, and from an interview with many passengers if the find that there is a unanimous sentiment of the and officers. Every man says emphatically that the officers could have done no more. They did all that men could do. The Captain declares that his officers and men stood to their duty pobly. He had none but heroes on board. In the best-drilled man-of-war the men couldn't have acted with better discipline and responded to every order with more fidelity.

Capt. Waddell, Purser Jerome, Mr. L. B. Parrott, E. Ascali, I. Stewart, and K. Sutton go up overland, taking conveyance here, and proceeding by rail from Anaheim. The Costa Rica remains to take on coal, and will probably not get away from here until to-morrow morning. We expect to arrive at San Francisco Monday.

remains to take on coal, and will probably not get away from here until to-morrow morning. We expect to arrive at San Francisco Monday.

A later dispatch from San Diego confirms, by the statement of an intelligent gentleman passenger, the previous report concerning the wreck of the City of San Francisco. The best of order was maintained when the ship struck, the officers and crew attending to their duties as quietly as in the ordinary routine of the ship's work. When the boats were lowered an officer stood at each boat to prevent any baggage being put on board, and see that the women and children were safely deposited on board. The landing was made at the most favorable point for miles along the shore. A few passengers were slightly bruised in the surf, and one is reported to have broken a leg. The weather was intensely hot, the thermometer marking 94. Of provisions there were a few boxes of hard-tack, a pig that swam ashore, and a little tainted beef. Several of the ship's company were armed with revolvers and stood guard over the passengers during the night.

After being put on board the Costa Rica a meeting of the passengers on board the late spiendid steamship City of San Francisco, wrecked off the coast of Mexico, rendering thanks to Almighty God for our preservation from death, desire to express our appreciation of the conduct of Capt. J. I. Waddell and his officers during the fearful orden through which we have passed. Capt. Waddell, the last to leave the ship, has proven himself, in our independ, calm and self-possessed in the hour of danger, brave and prompt in action for our preceition, and unsellish in providing for our necessities. We shall bear in our hearts a warm affection for the Captain and his officers, and the memory of our danger and rescue will ever be a memento of their faithrulness and devotion to duty.

A brief dispatch from San Diego published he the Post this evening says that there was no

a memento of their faithfulness and devotion to duty.

A brief dispatch from San Diego published by the Post this evening says that there was no discipline on board; that the ship, after striking the reef, ran in shore; the Chinese crew setzed the only two boats available, and made off with them, and that the gentlemen got a rope ashore, made it fast, formed a line, and passed the women and children through the surf.

In response to direct inquiry on this point, our correspondent, who is a thoroughly reliable journalist, telegraphs as follows: "Have interviewed a large number of respectable passengers whose statements Ananimously concur with what has been already sent you. Have heard nothing whatever of the Chinese sailors story. It is undoubtedly false."

COOLNESS.

Our San Diego powers and devotion to duty.

cool. It is undoubtedly false."

COOLNESS.

Our San Diego correspondent says: "The following additional, among incidents of the disaster, are gleaned from passengers and officers: The coolness of all the men, women, and children was extraordinary. There was only one instance of panic. A young man from New York, fearing the ship would sink, leaped overboard, but was rescued and taken into a boat.

All the passengers lost more or less money, most of them every penny they possessed. Mrs. Smith, wife of a revenue officer of Sau Francisco, lost about \$8,000. A German Swiss and his sister, from Valparaiso, had between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in their trunks, which is a total loss with all their clothing. None of the cabin pasengers lost less than \$300, and some up to \$10,000. Mr. Hahn and wife, of Anaheim, Cal., who were returning from a European trip, lost all their baggage, which included over \$3,000 worth of presents, etc., bought for friends. Dr. Rhein, a dentist from New York, lost \$1,200 worth of valuable instruments, besides his money. PERSONAL LOSSES.

nearly 8500 in cash, was manufactured and cell at Mazatian:

Dzan Sin: The officers and crew of the United States flag ship Penascola have subscribed \$488.50 for distribution by you among the women and children of the wrecked steamer City of San Francisco. Very respectfully yours,

John Invited States Navy.

CASUALTIES.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING,

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 30.—Patrick Dwyer,
a farmer near Kappa, was instantly killed by
lightning, the bolt striking him on the top of
the head, making a small scalp wound. One
horse of the team he was driving was also killed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sandwich, Ill., May 30.—A terrible thunder
storm struck our city from the posthwest at 9.0.

storm struck our city from the northwest at 9 a m., and at 10 a. m. an electric current entered m., and at 10 a m. an electric current entered the fine residence of Luther Beal, Esq., in the southwestern portion of the town, overthrowing a chimney, and damaging extensively every room in the house. The pantry and two rooms, one on the lower floor, and the other the upper floor, only were exempt from the force of 'he powerful dynamic. The conductors at the southeast corner of the house were severed in several places, and the concussion burst in the windows on the north side of the cupola. On a careful survey of the effects of the lightning, it would seem that there were two distinct currents of electricity-that caused the damage, one entering at the northwest corner of the house, and the other passing down the side of a flue on the east side of the house. The damage cannot be less than \$500. The building is insured in the Home, with the lightning clause.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 30.—The Espy breaker, owned by the Leftigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in Hanover township, was struck by lightning this afternoon and burned. Loss estimated at \$55,000. Insurance \$20,000.

OFF THE TRACK. OFF THE TRACK.

To the Editor of The Tribure.

FITCHBURG, Kan., May 28.—We were on our way to this place, a party of five: started by the Burlington Road, went to Kansas City, took the Hannibal & St. Jo Road to Topeka, then the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, and, when two miles from Ellenwood, met with a serious accident. The engine went down with the baggage and smoking cars, instantly killing three and wounding twelve more. Three of the the baggage and smoking cars, instantly killing three and wounding twelve more. Three of the wounded died the next day. It was not without blame, as they were running very fast. The officers of the road deserve great credit for caring for the wounded and all the passengers, and one man on the car, with only one arm, deserves great praise for the aid he rendered to the suffering and frightened. He was in the water, and was wet all night caring for others.

CHICAGO PASSENGER.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Washington, D. C., May 30.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the new outlet lock above Acqueduct Bridge, in Georgetown, by which Mr. John W. Mead, Assistant Harbor-Master of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, was instantly killed, and two employes severely, if not fatally, injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of the ropes of an iron caisson on the railway used for lowering coal boats from the canal into the river. One of the cars in its descent struck Mr. Mead, instantly killing him. Others were injured by the ropes, which were of steel wire.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Shoux Cirr, Ia., May 30.—A heavy windstorm has prevailed in this section all day, doing considerable damage to out-buildings, fences, etc. At Yankton this evening, the steam ferry-best Ketie, running, between that place and boat Katie, running between that place and Green Island, Neb., was blown down stream by the gale, and sunk half a mile below in fifteen feet of water, a total loss. No lives were lost.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—San Davis, an old soldier lately from the Daytor Home, is supposed to have committed suicide to-day by taking poison. Yesterday he tried to cut an artery, but failed, and to-day was found dead. In August, 1875, a brother died in Laporte and left him quite a large estate, but the property has been in litigation eyer since, and it is believed that he committed the deed of the dead of t

struggle.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Wis., May 30.—Charles M. Davis hanged himself in a woodshed at his brother's house on the South Side while temporarily insane. The suicide had been in ill health for

some months.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—Sarah Kiliau, aged
45, a servant at the Galt House, threw herself
from the roof of the hotel, eighty feet high,
yesterday, breaking her neck. Cause, temporary insanity. ADJUDGED INSANE.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 30.—Mrs. Rosetta Grinton, wife of a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Peru, was adjudged insane by a jury impaneled by the County Judge to-day. An application will be made for her admission to the Value. The cause of her dementation was consequent upon the change in life, her age being about 46 years. This is the tenth case of irsanity from this county since Jan. 1, and all have been females.

A MEDICINE FOR VOYAGERS.

Voyagers by soa or land cannot provide themselves with a more reliable protective against the influences of an unwholesome climate, the fetid atmosphere of crowded ships, the hurtful action of bad diet or unwholesome water, than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading invigorant, alterative, and preventive of America. The influences of exposure are nullified, and the system built up and fortified against disease by its use. It is a sure bulwark against the insidious attacks of malarial fever, and overcomes with certainty disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Mariners, tourists, emigrants, and persons engaged in unhealthful or over-arduous pursuits, pronounce it their most reliable medicinal resource, and among all classes of society it enjoys unbounded popularity. A MEDICINE FOR VOYAGERS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts; the very best; six for \$6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. 173 Madison street. Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrho's, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, hay-feyer Trial free. Office 70 State street. Town Talk—"The Pioneer" plug tobacco Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the favor ite. Everybody likes it. POOL ROOM.

FOX'S POOL ROOM 141 Madison-st.

TO-DAY. CINCINNATI VS. ST. LOUIS.

2:30 and 2:50 Trot, at Freeport. BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

MEDICAL.

Sanford's Radical Cure Sanford's Radical Cure Instantly relieves and permanently cures every form Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the ulcerational stage, together with all its asymmethetic diseases. Sanford's Radical Cure Relieves in a short time the very worst furms of Norvous Headache, Neuraigia, Tightness scross the Temples, Hinging Noises in the Head, and Wakefulness. Sanford's Radical Cure Cleanees the nasal passages in a single application wi the admirable inhaler, which accompanies each pac-age free of charge, and is more serviceable than a other form of inhaler. Sanford's Radical Cure Removes by a single application the hard, i nerested matter from the nose, opens up the nasal passages, al-lows the sufferer to breathe freely and enjoy for the first time the pleasure of a full breath. Sanford's Radical Cure Allays pain, inflamation, and soreness of the muc membrane of the nassi passages. It is the most soo ing. bealing, and grateful preparation ever applied these inflamed surfaces.

Sanford's Radical Cure Is also taken internally, where, by its action on blood in eliminating from the system the acid pot always present in Catarrh, it as rects the whole consti Sanford's Radical Cure Thus becomes a powerful purifying agent in overcomit the poisonous action of the rotten matter that has, du ting sleep, dropped into the throat and mingled with it contents of the stomach, to be absorbed into the system Sanford's Radical Cure

Is a local and constitutional remedy. It strengthens system by internal use, while endeavoring to throw the disease, and soothes and heals the inflamed as surfaces by direct application. Sanford's Radical Cure Is a great and reliable medicine, and when every remedy is tried and found wanting, this, by its in ate beneficial effect, passes at once into favor, w

Each passing contains Dr. Sanford's Improved It ing Tube, and full directions for its use in all c Price, \$1. For sale by all wholesale and retail drug throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTT General Agents and Wholesale. Druggists. Heston.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS COLLINS' **VOLTAIC PLASTERS** 

THEY contain the grand curative element, Elec-ing the combined with the finest compound of me all gums ever united together. It therefore seem possible for them to fall in affording prompt relief all pairs and aches.

" THE BEST PLASTER." Mesers. Woeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please send usix Collins' Voltato Plastens. Send by return ma I think they are the best Plaster I ever used. Please in money inclosed.

MILPORD, Del., July 14, 1870. HASKELL LEWIS. "AN EXCELLENT PLASTER." Mesers. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please send manother Gol. Line', Vol. val C Plastra. I find them to be an excellent Plaster. —the best that I have ever used.

BEOADWAY, O., July, 1876. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, earefully wrapped, or eccipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for weive, by WKEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston,

**ADVERTISERS** 

ately or combined, or by State Section stimate apply to A. N. KELLO 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicag

SHIRTS.

BUSINESS CARDS. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

NO. 91 WASHINGTON-ST. LAKE NAVIGATION. Lake Superior People's Line THE STEAMER

JOSEPH L. HURD, THOMAS LLOYD, Commander, will leave for Lake Superior Ports on SATURDAY, June 2, at 8 p. m. For Freight or Passage apply to LKOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., Managers Lake Superior People's Line Steame

MISCELLANEOUS. HEATH'S BOGUS MAJORITY. "THE POST"

Of this evening will contain a full statement of how Levy and Lehman's gaage put in over 2,00 bogus votes for Heath and Hickey, under Milligan directions. More literature for the Grand Jury.

YAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the country it seems the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality atoms has it gained so high a reputation and pot the kitchens of the best Housekeschers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make botter biscuit, rolls, cakes, promise, e.c., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredient that enter into its tion are all healthy and natritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will give its a trail. It commisses to every intelligent blousekeeper who will give its a trail. It cannot strength on themserves to provide a straint of the Royal Powder is that it will help any length of time in an A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will help any length of time in an like most other powders, to contract dampaces and spoil of exposure to the atmosphere. The Royal Rasking Powders is for sale by the best Greens everywhere.

### FINANCE AND TRADE. FINANCIAL.

The banks were closed yesterday in observance of Decoration-Day, and the Board of Trade held no session. The holiday was kept in the manner in New York, where the Stock Exchange, Froduce Board, and banks were closed, and in the other principal business centres, and there are consequently no financial quotations or other items

#### COMMERCIAL.

The second	Rece	ipts.	Shipments.				
A STATE OF THE STA	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.			
Flour, bris	5,942	10,380	6,930	7, 655			
Corp. bu	5,040 173,764	132, 282	147,851	169, 954 242, 605			
Onta bu	67, 142	118,860	45,872	63, 100			
Rye, bu	*******	5,812 17,654	7, 103	14,110			
Poultry, Da	20,440	4.085	2,103	*** *****			
Poultry, coops		12					
Game, pkgs	613	1.820	194	715			
Butter, lbs	80,637	76, 882	50,915	51,42			
Choose, bxs	1,373	213	497	70			

lowing quotations are furnished, being, tence of trading resterday, a reproduction sing prices of Tuesday:

July. of prices:

Short Long Short
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Short Long Short
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D) for hams.

Was steady at 75/28c for city, and 75/275/c
lots, the inside for No. 2.

stregular, sales of July being made at
then at \$1.53%, and the latest quotation
d for July. The market closed Tuesday at
luly and at \$1.59% for June.
lulet, with a few sales at 47/48/f/c for July
closing price of Tuesday was 47/46 for July

ped, 566c; green brush, with huri enough 66c; red tipped, with do, 46414c; red do, de brush, 31465c; medium to choice stalk

BUTTER—Trade was slightly improved, the recent eduction in prices leading to a freer Eastward move-nent. The market was by no means active, however, and the feeling continued depressed. Quotations were a follows: Choice yellow, 18622c; medium to good, 1981 the intring to common, 06126. Bolice; herefor to common, 96 22c.

BAGGING—Jobbers report little change in the postion of this market. Orders are still coming forward sparingly and the quoted prices are barely sustained.

We repeat our list: Stark A, 23c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoškoag, 19c; burlap 4 and 5 ba, 14316c; guantes single, 14615c; do double, 242444c.

and 5 bs. 14236: grantes single, 14215c; do bbe, 246234c.

HitkESE—In the cheese market there were no new relopments. The continued increase in the supply, earlies of trade, and the depresent tops of the stern markets combined, keep priess on the down ade. We now quote as follows: Good to choice new levels at 122 124c, and skims at 84 10c.

OAL—Was quoted quiet and unchanged. Following the prices current: Lackawanns, egg. \$5.75; do nut 4 rance, \$6.00; Blossburg. 36.50; Briar Hill, \$5.50; Ritmore & Ohlo, \$5.0065.50; Hilmore & Ohlo, \$6.0065.50; Hilmore & Ohlo, \$6.0065.60; Hilmore & Ohl

to 10 sile; canary seed, 0 % of C w B; hemp le w B.

Were in good request at 10 % of 11c.

Were in good request at 10 % of 11c.

In the fish market there was po marked Traine continues satisfactorily active, and for India silvewater descriptions the feeling was e again quote: No. 1 whitefish, bri, \$5,00; whitefish, bri, \$5,00; whitefish, bri, \$5,75; level mackerel, \$4-bri, \$0.50as0.75; No. 1 level mackerel, \$4-bri, \$0.00as0.75; Annily mag \$2.25as0.50; level, \$6.00as0.55; lamily mag \$2.25as0.50; level, \$6.00as0.55; lamily kits, \$6.00a Alden apples, 13814c; Michigas do, 5160 ers, telescolories, Traisc. es pitte dictrice, Traisc. (berta, 11% 12c; almonda, Terragona, 10c; ch walnuta, 14 radis, Terragona, 10c; ch walnuta, 14 radis, 767740; pecasa, Texas, 5683/60; do cather, Wilmington peanuta, 5460/60; Tenragona, 10c; chies, 10c; c PRUITS—Strawberries were in fair request ensier. The stock was nearly all sold before ther fruits were in fair

fornia sugar-lesi drips, 60003c; Califor ps. 55003c. New Orleans molasses, choice ime, coacie; common to good, 50055c tolasses, 53003c; common molasses, 45 Were in moderate demand and easy. Quota-butchers' cows, sigc; steers, 7esec; green-t, 99c, and heavy, 8/ec; damaged, 7/ec; pen-tagreen saited kip, 9/ec; green east, 120; films and east. 18/es/ec; dry-saited hides. pare, \$1.05@1.10; do, extra, \$5@00; do No. 1,75@00c bank oil, 50c; Straita, 55c; miners' oil, 60c; tarpentine, 60c; naphtha, 60cdortzed, 63 grav, 10c; gasoline, 60cdortzed, 74 deg., 15c; gasoline, 87 deg., 21c; Wes Virginia oil, natural, 20 deg., 25c; matural, 20 deg., 60c; reduced, 28 deg., 24625c.

il 30, and Rese at 500.51. its.

1, 30, and Rese at 500.51. its.

mgarian and millet, which are being sent out a in answer to small orders: Timothy. \$1. do over, \$6.00; flax, \$1.6081.65; Hungarian, \$0 over, \$6.00; flax, \$1.6081.65; Hungarian, \$0.000.50; flax, \$1.6081.65; flax, \$1 61.65; cover, seed on the fair request: Fine sait, state of the fair request fair reques

LIVE STOCK. Hogs. 7,305 10,327 12,800 1,200 2,200 30, 432 2,123 1,531

CATILE.—There was a quite cattle market yested day, but light receipts enabled holdes no maintain it slightly advanced prices established at the beginning the week. There was only a moderate demand from any class of buyers; but during the day about every thing was picked up, and at the close a fairly stead feeling prevalled. Sales ranged from \$3,003.50 ft inferior grades, to \$6,10.60,12½ for extra, with most of the transfers at \$4.70\$.55 for fully to choice grades. Among the notable sales were 50 head at \$6.12½, b Graves Bros.: 95 head at \$6.10, by McDonald. March & Co.; 180 stillers at \$5.40, by George Adams, Burk & Bro.; and 116 common stillers, by Hall. Patterson of the common stillers, by Hall.

Delaware issuits, so loops, our jersey firm, go. 00.01 11.00 NP—Receipts, 4.00, marking 5, 300 for two days, against 4.8-0 same time last week; more for sale alive; 5 car loads fair to good Ohio hogs sold alive yesterlay, 8.5.706.5.75 per 100 lbs; the tone of the market was a shade firmer.

through, sales. 13 car loads; supply equal to the demand yards bare of stock.

10.22 M. A. M. Land and declining; sales a car-loads; chipped, best, \$5.00; good, \$4.50\$, \$75; lambs, best, \$6.50.2 bes SHEET-Receipts to-day, 1,900 head; total for two lays, 11, 200; selling \$3.25@5.00.

days, 11, 200; selling \$3,25e8.0.0.

BALTINOUS.

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BALTINOUS.

BALTINOUS.

BALTINOUS.

May 30.—CATRLE-Pairly active; prices are 124625c. higher; very best, \$6,2566.50; first quality, \$5,506.25; medium or good fair quality, \$5,006.25; medium or good fair quality, \$5,006.50; most sales, \$5,506.50. Receipts, 1,079; sales, 1,019. Hoss—Scarce and firm; prices a shade higher; range, \$6,5067.50. liceolpts, 3,003.

SHEEF—Scarce and firm; prices unchanged; range 396656c. Receipts, 3,860. Lambs scarce and firm at 2650.

269c.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Hods—A good demand at full prices: common. \$4.25\(\text{4.75}\): light, \$4.75\(\text{4.5}\): 00; packing, \$4.85\(\text{4.5}\): 10; butchers', \$5.15\(\text{4.5}\): 20; receipts, \$3,216; shipments, \$4.068.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

Reports from Menominee are that the woods are very dry and fires are kindling that threaten to be very destructive if heavy rains do not come soon to put them out. The streams are very low and logs are coming down slowly. Many streams in Wisconain have been abandoned, and it is thought that even with heavy rains in June a large stock of logs will be unavailable for this season's sawing.

The Committee appointed by the yard dealers at their late meeting instea it he rooms of the Lumborman's Exchange yesterday and established a new list of yard prices. The common grades are advanced, and some changes are made in the prices of the higher undough as shown below. It is understood that the yard dealers generally will adhere to this new scale of prices, which has been regulated by a corresponding rise at the yards, owing to the sharp will be advance of cargoes had not been met by a corresponding rise at the yards, owing to the sharp the two markets has been seasons, and the margin between the two markets has been seasons, and the margin between the two markets has lies. And the margin between the two markets has nieses, and the margin between the two markets has nieses, and the margin between the two markets has nieses. And the margin between the two markets has in lessen as dealers have thought it necessary to take some steps to stop the The cargo market was afterward quiet, and but fittile lumber was left over. Frices were strong at \$7.50 for mill-run. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles sales; Cargo sehr Seavera, from Muskegon, 15 of the shirt of the country and the prices of the cargo fraction and the prospect of the sales; Cargo sehr Seavera, from Muskegon, 15 of the shirt of the country and the prices of the cargo fraction and the prospect of the sales; Cargo sehr Seavera, from Muskegon, 15 of the shirt of the country and the sales.

ranges from \$8, 3089, 30 for common, and shingles for mill: run. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$2.0082, 30.

Sales: Cargo sehr Seavers, from Muskegon, 150, 000 ft strips and boards at \$10.37%, lath, \$1.25; sehr Wing, from Ludington, 230,000 ft boards and strips at \$8.50; sehr Thomson, from White Lake, 115,000 ft common inch at \$8.30 and 50,000 ft piece-stuff at 

the are slight:

First and escond clear, 1 to 2 inch.

Bird clear, 1 inch.

Bird common, 1 inch.

Bird common, dressed sling.

First common dressed sling.

First common dressed sling.

First common, dressed.

Booring, econd common, dressed.

Booring, econd common, dressed.

Boor boards, A., 14 inches and upwards.

Box boards, B. 14 inches and upwards. 34.00 31.00 31.00 31.00 31.00 31.50 13.50 21.00 21.00 25.00 27.00 25.00 20.00 ion stock boards. imon lumber—outside prices are fo ag, 14 to 16 feet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN CITIES. LIVERPOOL, May 20-5:30 p. m.
61: No. 2, 20s.
63: No. 2, 20s.
63: No. 2, 20s.
63: No. 2, 12s 64: No. 2, 12s 64: club, No. 1, 13s
24: No. 2, 12s 64: No. 2, 12s 64: club, No. 1, 13s
24: No. 2, 12s 104. Corn.No. 1, 24s 94; No. 2, 24s 94.
PROVINCOES—Furb. 62s. Lard, 63s 24.

AMERICAN CITIES. BALTIMORE, May 30.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; Hourd street and Western superfus. \$5.75@6.50; extra 7.00@7.50; family, \$8.00@0.00.
GRAIN—Whost more active, firmer, and higher ennaivania red, \$1.75@1.80.

Corn—Western dull are ennaivania red, \$1.75@1.80. Aun Bervania red, \$1.7861.80. Corn Western dull and lower; mixed spot, 50\(\)(c); Jane, 50\(\)(c); July, 61\(\)(d) (e) 1\(\)(s), 61\(\)(d) (e) 1\(\)(e) 1\(\)(e Oppur Strong and unchanged.

COFFEE Strong and unchanged.

WHISKY-Dull at \$1.12.

RECEIPTS-FIGHT, 1.900 brls; wheat, 105,000 brl; oata, 2.500 bu.

SHIPMENTS-COTA, 54.000 bu.

CINCINNATI. O., May 30.—COTTON—Steady; 10%c.
PLOUD—Weaker; family, 88, 2568. 50.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; 766, 2568. 50.
Orn dul; 476 km on the dull and nominal; 756, 786.
Barley dull and Pork quiet; \$14.50. Lard quiet bu fran sellent sellen 26 13c. LINSEED OIL-Higher; asking 72675c.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1,92 (o. 1 Milwankee club, \$1.85; No. 2 do, \$1.75. Cornul; high mixed, 30260c.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Cotton—Dull; sales, 739 bales; good ordinary, 94@95c; low middling, 10560 1056c; middling, 10560 1056c; good middling, 11560 1156c; middling fair, 126125c; fair, 12562125c; receipts, net, 276 bales; gross, 311 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2, 308 bales; to New York, 1,834 bales; stock, 1948 584 bales;

CLEVELAND, O., May 30. -PETBOLEUM-Market unhanged; standard white, 110 test, 1236c. TURPENTINE.

MICHIGAN AVENUE AS A BOULEVARD. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 30.—As a resident of the South Side I feel a deep interest in the proposed improvement of Michigan avenue. There can be no question but that there is a pressing need of an improved highway connecting the business part of the city with the South Side boulevards. I drive into the city, for business, from near Thirty-fifth street, and, passing over this route the thoroughfares in many seasons of the year is simply outrageous, many portions closely resembling one of the old-fashioned "corduroy" roads that we used to see in our boyhood days. I own no real estate on Michigan avenue, and therefore have no direct interest in the rise of property on that street, but I do claim to take pride in our city and in the South Side, and I hope soon to see this or some sther southern thoroughfare in such a shape that one can drive a friend out to see the city, including the boulevards, without being ashamed of any route that can be taken in going the four miles from Van Buren to Thirty-ninth street. There isn't a respectable drive anywhere within our city limits connecting with the business centre. Our boulevards and large parks are all very fine, and we may take a just pride in them, but it the thoroughfares in many seasons of the year respectable drive anywhere within our city limits connecting with the business centre. Our boulevards and large parks are all very fine, and we may take a just pride in them, but it should be borne in mind that they are not in the immediate vicinity of the bulk of the people, and hence their advantages will always be very greatly lessened when, as now, the means of approach to them are so very inferior. If we desire to encourage the influx of capital, we must render our city an attractive place for a residence, and the fact that Chicago has such wretched pavements, which are so generally in a fifthy condition, has already operated to the city's material damage in numerous instances. Only recently a wealthy capitalist of another city, who has been contemplating an association with me here in a large manufacturing establishment, made serious objection to the consummation of the enterprise on the ground among others that our taxes were too high, the bad condition of our streets indicated a corrupt City Government, and, as we would soon be compelled to make many improvements, the prospect for an increased rather than a diminished rate of taxation was too well assured; and, while he would not deny that Chicago presented some advantages for the enterprise he had on hand, yet he was not convinced that these favorable points were not more than balanced by the drawbacks just alluded to.

Let these heeded improvements be made, and our City Government be run on an economical plan, and such men as I have mentioned will move here and bring their capital with them. We need such men; they add to our financial strength; they belp us pay our taxes.

At present I pay no tax on real estate in this city, but I pay quite a large tax on personal property, and I therefore think that I have a right to request, and I might say to demand, of our city authorities that this needed improvement be made.

I like "H. M. S.'s" suggestion that Michigan avenue from Twelfth street to the city limits be set apart as a pleasure way, and that the

I like "H. M. S.'s" suggestion that Michigan I like "H. M. S.'s" suggestion that Michigan ivenue from Twelfth street to the city limits be set apart as a pleasure way, and that the Common Council, in exercising its police powers, prohibit the passage of traffic wagons on that route, and that an assessment be made to make the road-bed what it ought to be.

B. E.

INFANT SALVATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., May 28.—In a letter to you today by C. R. Ives, the writer seems to think
that because the doctrine of infant salvation is that because the doctrine of infant salvation is true, that of human depravity cannot be. He would have us believe that if children that dieg ostraight to heaven, there cannot be any such thing as original sin or an inherent sinful nature. Mankind cannot have a sinful nature if thus get into Heaven any not regenerated. Now, these two things are true, I think, viz.: that all children that die go to Heaven. and not a member of the race goes there unregenerated. So that we do not have to deny human depravity in asserting infant salvation. On this wise: There are two aspects of the atonement, one having respect to sin in general, and the other to sins committed. There is a difference between sin and sins in the Scripture. In the first aspect of the atonement Christ is seen and so introduced as "the Lamb of God which beareth away the sin of the world," corresponding to or typified by the goat in Leviticus on which the Lord's lot fell. Aaron was to cast lots on two goats (Lev. xvi., %), one for the Lord, and the other lot for the scape-goat. Christ field for the world. "He is the propitiation for our sins," says the Apostle John to believers, "and not for ours only, but also for the whole world's joes at lot so the lamb of God bearing away the world's sin. The world's sin, or sin of the race, has been atoned for, so that now nobody dies under the burden of inherent depravity. It is still a fact, but not a condemning fact—by it no man is condemned. He that dies with only this upon him, goes straight to Heaven, and yet not of himself, but through the atonement. He is there in virtue of the blood of Christ as surely as is be that has actually sinned but believed in Jesus. Josus Christ is his propitiation. Let there be, then, no self-felicitation as though the child by his innocence or the man by his good works should enter Heaven. The merit to Heaven is the Lord Jesus Christ, and in Him is the title, for man or babe. He is the way, and the truth, and the life, and no man, including children, comet to see into Heaven fro true, that of human deprayity cannot be. He would have us believe that if children that die

A River of Ink. A fliver of Ink.

Among the wonders of nature in Algeria, there is a river of natural ink. It is formed by the junction of two streams, one flowing from a region of, ferruginous soil, and the other draining a peat swamp. The waters of the first are, of course, very strongly impregnated with fron, those of the latter with galtic acid. On meeting, the acid of one stream is united with the iron of the other, and a true ink is the result. CURRENT GOSSIP.

A FAMILY JAR.

stay,
Was hot with a shocking disturbance one day.
The bell of lame Vulcan had sent forth a peal,
Announcing t'Immortals the family-meal.
The Gods at the table had just but sat down,
When old Father Jove started up with a frown.
As thunders the sea with a sallenish roar As thunders the sea with a sulienten roar In striking some cliffy, craggy-girt shore; As yells oft a busband with petulant twitch, In putting the question, D'you think I am richt— When asked with a smile for ten dollars or mere, To settle some bill at a miliner's store— said King of the Gods, just the same as of men: Look here, my sweet Juno, who did cook this

on can't call it roasted, nor yet call it broiled. It's not even stewed,—in fact, it's quite spoiled.

In future to guard against scathing rebuke,

You'll purchase instanter some modern cook

Like honey did she of that ox-eye reply: "Diespiter, lovey, it's valgar to fly Info such a passion with all these folks by. If you've quite concluded my cooking'll not pa on may get meals elsewhere—or may go to grass hen soft, with a sneer that did e'er tantalize: Then soft, with a sneer that did e'er tantalize:
"Perhaps your sweet Io can make chicken-pies.
Then, mad as a tigress deprived of the food,
Or furious hen that is robbed of her brood:
"But should you to Io to go ever dare,
My ten taper-fingers you'll find in your hair!"
Quoth Jupiter Jovis, with smile not serene,
"Why, Juno! you huzzy! you Virago-Queen!
For face hims Fid send you" but here in fu For two pins I'd send you"-but here in full

With face red with something, ran in Ganymede.
The cup-bearing youth, all unwarned of th' affray,
With th' haste of intemp'rance quite gaily did say:
"Creator of Lightning, and Deities here,
I've just tapped a fresh kag 'f ambrosial beer—
It's mellow, its sparkling, delicious indeed,
With such a fine color and loveliest bead!"
Expect was the dimest that'd caused all 'the row— Forgot was the dinner that'd caused all the row-Forgot were those high words deliver'd just now. With indecent scramble all rushed out pell-mell, To sample that beer in the frigid wine-cell.

Imagine an interval—say of an hour: The next scene, a tableau in fair Juno's bower, At which, asking pardon, we'll all take a peep. The cloud-rending Jove we behold fast asleep; And one arm doth Juno his neck round entwin In loving embrace doth his caput confine; While lulling him thus with one creamy fetter,

She goes through his pockets for Io's last letter.

JANESVILLE, May 29.

TA

WILD HUMOR OF THE PLAINS. Correspondence New York Sun.

San Francisco, May 13.—Riding past the wicked City of Cheyenne, and just before we come to Laramie, on the Union Pacific, we stop at Robbers' Roost, one of the old overland stage stations between Denver and Salt Lake. It is here that they tell the wonderful stories about Jack Slade, who superintended the stage line in '60. Jack Slade was considered by every ne in this region as an A No. 1 man-a killer and a stabber, whose honor had never been tarnished by missing the man he intended to kill. The crowning glory of Jack Slade's life was when, after killing his thirteenth man, he finally

when, after kining instanteenth man, he many when, after kining instanteenth man, he many killed Jules Burg, from whom the town of Julesburg on the U. P. took its name.

"How did Slade happen to kill Jules Burg?"
I asked a ranchman with a red face, teasel-like beard, and greasy buckskin jacket.

"Well, this Jules wan't no good man like Jack anyhow," he commenced. "Jules hadn't killed suphed; to bear of anyway contra few. "Well, this Jules wan't no good man like Jack anyhow," he commenced. "Jules hadn't killed anybody to brag of anyway,—only a few emigrants,—and he hadn't no business foolin' around the Roost anyway. We all told him so too, told him Jack was a good man, and told him he'd better look out about pourin' drinks over his shoulder when Jack liquored. Now, Jack, he was a generous kind of a man. He didn't care how many men Jules killed,—he wasn't jealous. But every time Jack let daylight through one of the boys, Jules would go mopin' round the Roost, jealous like. But Jack could have stood this if Jules hadn't a lied about him. He said —"" "How did he lie about Jack?" I asked, be-

"How did he lie about Jack?" I asked, becoming excited.

"Why, he rode over to Laramie one might,
Jules did, and slandered Jack,—told the Salt
Wells boys that Jack hadn't killed no thirteen
men. By the great horned steer! wan't Jack
mad, though, when he heard about Jules undermining his character? Wan't he?"

"What did he do?"

"What, what could a man do when his honor's
'tacked? He jes went to shootin'. The next
time he caught Jules at Laramie he went for
him: but Jules you the drop on him, and, thun-

time he caught Jules at Laramie he went for him; but Jules got the drop on him, and, thunder and lightnin'! Jack had to 'take water.' But that was not the end of it. No, sir! ""Did Jules and Jack meet again!" "You bet they did. Jules went up to old Antone Runnels' ranch on the North Platte. Runnels was Jack's right bower, you know; so he and some of Jack's driver; got Jules drunk. Runnels was Jack's right bower, you know; so he and some of Jack's drivers got Jules drunk, and tied him to a post in the corral, and sent to Robbers' Roost for Jack. Lord, how Jack flew for Runnels' ranch! He rode night and day, killed two horses, and, when he got there, Jules was still tied to a post. As Jack rode up he drew out his pistol and commenced firing. Every time before firing he'd say, 'Now, Jules Pin goin' for your left knee,' and fire 'cordin'ly. Then he'd pop an arm, then the end of his nose, and, in fact, he shot all around him and through him, and over blum and into him, till Jules looked like a skimmer. Jack would shoot a spell, and then come into the ranch and take a drink with the boys, and come out and make Jules drink, and—"

"But how could Jules drink with so many bullet-holes in him!" I interrupted.

"Well, he did drink, and the whisky 'd run right through the bullet-holes. Jules Burg refuse to drink! Why, the first tining I expect to hear in the next world will be Jules Burg's voice sayin', 'I say, Montie, didn't you bring a canteen of old Robbers' Roost with you?" But about the shootin': After Jack had shot twenty-two holes through Jules, he walks up to him like a Christian, and cuts his cars off, and takes'em down to Si Monks' saloon in Cheyenne. We boys all go down, too, an', by the great horn spoon! you ought to seen the joke Jack got on Si Monks!"

"What was it, Montie!" I asked.

"Why, after liquorin' a few times, Jack asked Si how many drinks he'd set up for Jules Burg's cars!"

"Jules Burg's cars!" says Si. 'Why, for Jules Burg's cars!"

Jules Burg's ears I'll liquor everybody in Cheyenne."

"it's a go,' says Jack, and he slapped Jules' ears down on the bar, and Si Monk had to liquor for all the boys in town."

"And what-became of the ears?"

"Well, Jack Slade traveled around with them ears, getting drinks on 'em in Virginia City and Montana till the dog-gone railroad came through and a bied-shirt Marshal had hin arrested."

"Was Jack ever hung?"

"Yes, they hung him over in Montana. His wife rode thirty miles on horseback to shoot him, but—"

"What did she want to shoot him for?"

"She wanted him to 'die with his boots on;' an', when she got in too late and found Jack hadn't died with his boots on, it broke her heart. She went out and shot seven barrels into a crowd of Chinamen, jumped on to her horse, and that's the last we ever heard of Jack or Sue." And the old ranchman knocked the dust of his pipe, looked up, and remarked:

"I say, stranger, don't you think it's 'bout time to irrigate?"

ELI PERKINS. THE OLD BASE-BALLER.

Burlington Hawkeye.
The doctors didn't think Mr. Wrightfield could last much longer. He was failing rapidly, and they thought that in a few days he

would pass away quietly and painlessly. He was able, on pleasant days, to be carried out on the sunny porch, where he would sit in his armchair, and listen to the shouts that came from the distant base-ball grounds, and his eyes would brighten as he heard the old, familiar would brighten as he heard the old, familiar sounds. Sometimes the boys would come down and talk to him, after the game was over, and it would make him cheerful and happy for hours atterward, and he would chatter about the grand old games they used to have when he was centre-field in the "Wonderfuls," and the season he played behind the bat for the "Fearfuls," and the year he was short-stop for the "Dreadfuls," and the season he stood at second base for the "Awfuls." But still he grew no better, and he babbled about the old times, and the new rules and bad regulations, and mourned over the changes, and wished he was young and strong again, and could play just one more game before he went out forever.

Well, the boys heard of it, and one Saturday afternoon they went down and laid out the grounds as well as they could so as to bring the striker's face right in froat of the invalid's chair, and told him they were going to let him play behind the bat for both nines in a little practice-game. Well, sir, the old man braced right up, and he made his wife take off his cost, although it was enough to kill him right there, before he would let the ball go to the pitcher. Then they got started at last, and the pitcher tossed him an easy one, and the

man at the bat just ticked it enough to make an easy foul of it, and dropped it risht into Mr. Wrightfield's hands; but the old man saw through it and got furious, and, when the umpire called. "Out on foul: man to bat," he wouldn't have a bit of it, and yelled at the pitcher as loud as he could with his feeble, quivering voice, "to send 'em in red hot, and put a twist on 'em." He wasn't going to play a minute if they was going to baby him, he said, when he'd forgotten how to play base-ball a dozen times before any of them ever saw or heard of the game.

We'll, the upshot of it was, that they had to humor him to keep him from going off in a fit of hysteries; and the next bail the putcher shot in came like a meteor, whissed past the striker's head, and, when the old man took it, it broke two of his ingers. He just veiled with delight, and the boys' eyes just stood right out of their heads when he stood right up on his feet. Then they rushed in on him and socked him in the pit of the stomach with a brick, hit him on the head with a locust club, stepped on his toes, jammed his fingers in the crack of the door, threw dirt in his eyes, kicked him in the shins, and poured armica all over him. And, if you'll believe it, that man got up the next morning, covered himself in a thousand places with court-plaster, and went down to the office, and has been at work ever since. Similia similibus currantur.

FARRAGUT IN MOBILE.

Mrs. Frances M. Bartlett contributes to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Weekly an account of a con-versation she held with Admiral Farragut in the summer of 1865, at a ball given in his honor at what was then called the Atlantic House, at Rye Beach, N. H., and is now known as the Farragut House. She says: "Every preparation had been made to give brilliancy to the ball. The house was decked in bunting, bands of music lent their power to the general gayety, and ladies vied with each other in richness of attire. The officers of the army and navy were attire. The officers of the army and navy were in attendance, and a few invited guests from Portsmouth 'assisted.' As I alighted from an open carriage, in the twinight, I observed a neat, sailor-like little fellow, with a round cap, standing at the steps. But I, bent on the business in hand, (that of seeing the distinguished Admiral, with all his laurels thick upon him), carelessly took the proffered hand of the sailor (Master's Mate I thought him), entered the dressing-room, and soon took a gentleman's arm and minuted with

steps. But I, bent on the business in nand, (that of seeing the distinguished Admiral, with all his laurels thick upon him), carelessly took the proffered hand of the sailor (Master's Mate I thought him), entered the dressing-room, and soon took a gentleman's arm and mincled with the throng. Presently a lady, whom I then resembled, accosted me, saying: 'Have you seen the Admiral this evening?' 'No,' I replied, 'but I am all impatient to meet him.' 'Well,' she said, 'I'll bring him to you at once, for I think you are at the bottom of a contretemps. He accuses me of treating him with cold disdain, and we will see if we can't clear it up.' Very soon the lady, wife of an officer of high rank, appeared on the Admiral's arm, and presented him to me. To my surprise and consternation I beheld the supposed Master's Mate, whom I had met at my carriage-door. The Admiral, mistaking me for a friend, had come out on the plazza to welcome her. I now greeted him with as much composure as I could, considering my awkward blunder. The Admiral observed, 'We have met before this evening, and I experienced a pang of disappointment at your seeming coldness, as I mistook you for this lady, who has long been my friend.' Thus introduced, we were put on a pleasant footing at ogee, and he soon asked me if I would promenade with him through the halls and view the decorations. I readily accepted so distinguished an honor, and, as we waked, I begged him to tell me about the banquet that had been given him on the previous evening in Boston. A conspicuous feature of the occasion had been the reading, by Oliver Wendeil Holmes, of his exquisite poem, in which occurs the line about Farragut's being lashed to the Figging during the Mobile fight. The hero's bravery was equaled only by his modesty, and he shrank from giving me a complete account of an affair which so closely concerned himself. He said, 'I shall make a poor figure relating my own praises.' O,' I replied, 'put your share of the thing aside and relate it to me as though you were only a

making a pretty thing in picture and story. But, as it had been made of sufficient impor-tance to be denied, I have taken the pains to re-affirm it from the hero's own ilps." THE PRUTH. [Translated for The Tribune, from a French Journal, by Emma Stanley.] river is the Pyrelus of the ancients. It takes ts source on the northeast of the Carpathian Mountains, and empties into the Danube on the east of Galatz, after separating Moldavia from Russia. In traveling from one end of the Principalities of the Danube to the other, an inherent prejudice is apparent, which places the origin of all species of calamities on the other side of the Pruth. The national ballads teem side of the Pruth. The national ballads teem with it, and the peasants of Roumania will inform you that the apperance of the Russians on the borders of the Pruth augurs most sinister disasters. This is the cursed river, the Cocyte or the Phlegethon of the Infernal Regions, which separates them from the "Paradise of Roumania," as they call their native land. The song of the Pruth now rings forth like a malediction throughout Roumania:

like a malediction throughout Roumania:

Proth, thou cursed river,
Upheaving in thy anger
Like the waters of the Deluge,
When shore cannot see shore
And voice greets voice no more,
When no rays of sunlight glance
Across the vast expanse,
When enemies pass o'er
And darken our shore,
Thou Pruth, may bear them on,
Farther, still farther on,
On to the Danube, to the sea,
On to the gates infernal!

Beyond the Pruth, however, the Roumanians
have blood-relations. From the mountains that
bound the horizon, to the heart of Hungary, as
well as between the Danube and the Dniester,
there are 8,000,000 inhabitants who speak their
language, have the same customs and religion,
and who answer proudly, when questioned, "I
am Roumanian!"

Laws against swearing were strictly enforced during the times of the Commonwealth, and with the largest possible interpretation against the accused. We are reminded of the reproof that Sir Walter Scott put into the mouth of that Sir Walter Scott put into the mouth of Cromwell: "What can it avail these to practice a profanity so horrible to the ears of others, and which brings no emolument to him who uses it?" Every oath was counted. For a single oath the fine was 6s. 8d., but the charge was reduced to 3s. 4d. each "on taking a quantity." Humfrey Trevett, for swearing ten oaths, was committed till he pay 38s. 4d. to the poor of Harford. John Huishe, of Cheriton, was convicted for swearing twenty-two oaths and two curses at one time, and four oaths and one curse at another time. Of course the greater number of these cases were disposed of at Petty Sessions without being sent for trial. One Justice returned the names of ten persons whom he had convicted of swearing since the previous sessions. We are not left without examples of what was considered swearing in those days. William Hearding, of Chitichampton, for saying two several times in court, "Upon my life," was adjudged to be within the act of swearing, for which he paid 6s. 8d. Thomas Butland was fined for swearing "On my troth." Gilbert Northcott had to pay 3s. 4d. for saying "Upon my life." Thomas Courtis was fined for swearing in court. "God is my witness," and "I speak in the presence of God." Christopher Gil, being reproved by Mr. Nathaniel Durant, clerk, "for having used the oath, God's Life, in discourse," went and informed against the minister himself for swearing 1 Cromwell: "What can it avail thee to practice

THE HOLY SHRINE. It is announced in the cable-dispatches that the Scherif of Mecca has placed at the Turkish the Scherif of Mecca has placed at the Turkish Sultan's disposal the treasures of the holy shrine, amounting to 200,000,000 plastres. The Boston Globe has the following in reference to these treasures: "A deputation has been sent to the Scherif of Mecca, who professes to be the direct descendant of Mahomet, with a view of securing some funds to aid in the war against Russis. The number of pfigrims every year to the tomb of the Prophet is about 100,000, and their offerings amount to \$3,000,000. Three sacred sepultures serve as coffers or safes to receive the funds contributed by the pfigrims from year to year, and these are opened only in cases of the greatest necessity. One of the sepultures was opened in 1828, and then closed to be re-

CURRENT OPINION The Cincinnati Commercial Reeps on Folling the American silver dollar to the front, and, if the Republicans of Ohio are wise enough to roll the old American dollar in front of them this fall, they will sweep the State.—Zamewille (C.)

Courier (Rep.).

The London Times says: "The Extreme Left, headed by Senator Blaine, have thrown themselves into an attitude of uncompromising opposition." Does it mean that Blaine, Cousing the Courier of the Courier of Gail & Co. are extremely left!—Cinc mercial (Ind. Rep.).

The vigorous and sinewy letter of Senator Morton expresses a feeling which undoubtedly prevails very widely over the country,—a feeling which believes in the President, and recognizes that, perhaps, no other course was practicable save the one pursued by the Administration; but which holds that the rightful Governments have gone down, and which has little confidence in the temper of the South — Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

No matter what might have been No matter what might have been the crime Chisolm and others were accused of, after they had been surrendered to the officers of the law and imprisoned, the community should have been content to let the law take its course, and should not have imperiled the lives of innocent persons, like they did, to gratify some lurking revenge. We are opposed to mob law, and no state or community is safe where such a condition of affairs exists.—Brookhaven (Miss.) Ledger (Dera.)

(Dem.).

We deplore the Kemper County tracedy as much as any one; but we have no tears to shed over the taking off of two men who for two years robbed and plundered the people of Kemper County, and then, when overthrown, plotted and attempted to carry into effect the assassination of its leading and best citizens. We nave no tears to sized for such. The driveling and sniveling over all such characters we leave to the Jackson Times.—Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette (Fire-Eating Dem.).

If the Kemper outbreak was right, why

Gazette (Fire Eating Dem.).

If the Kemper outbreak was right, why should not the example be generally followed, and courts and juries dispensed with in the punishment of all crime? To contemplate such a state of society is to condem it. Human life will never be regarded with that sacredness to which it is entitled so long as the unlawful taking of it is upheld and justified. The deeds of violence and blood that are constantly occurring are but the natural outgrowth of an erroneous public sentiment; and to correct this as far as possible is, we maintain, the duty of every good citizen.—Holly Springs (Miss.) South (Dem.).

What we want is to be allowed to peaceably attend to our own affairs, without this insulting insunation being continually huried at us that we are responsible to citizens of other States for our acts. If the hanatics and extremists of the North are to indefinitely exercise a sort of protectorate over the Southtrn States, keep us "under bond" as it were, the sooner we let these people and their sympathizers among us know that we will not submit to it, the better. The next thing we know, these people will advise us to keep very still while a few designing men prepare for us again the yoke of nerro rule.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Fire-Eating Dem.).

Senator Morton expresses in his letter the

Senator Morton expresses in his letter the general sentiment of the Republican party. He was never more a leader than now. The President has taken a step of vast importance to the weal or wo of this country. His motives are undoubtedly pure. Think as we may of the wisdom of the act, it is done, and there is no good in bad feeling over it. The Republican party cannot afford to break with its President on a single issue. Therefore, let us leave the point of difference undiscussed, and seek the points of agreement, thit we may harmonize on them. This is substantially Senator Morton's advice to the party.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Radical Rep.).

It has seemed to the more thoughtful of our

Gazette (Radical Rep.).

It has seemed to the more thoughtful of our press and people that the Mississippi authorities have been grossly negligent of their duty in this [Kemper County] affair. The Nashville American and other leading organs of Southern sentiment have been swift to condemn the whole cowardly business of the mob, and have sharply reprehended the officers for their apparent sympathy with the criminals. Not a man of the red-handed crew who murdered men and women in the jail at De Kaib has yet been apprehended. If such barbarism is permitted to go unpunished, then Mississippi must be designated differently on the school-maps. Rulers who wink at murder by wholesale, nor their people, will oe classed as Christian men or civilized communities.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Dispatch (Dem.). patch (Dem.).

Yesterday, Lieut. Francis H. Harrington, of the Marine Corps of the United States Navy, who is stationed at the Navy-Yard here, prompt-ed by a gallant heart, proposed to Col. Forney. the Commandant of the battalion, that the marines on this station take part in the ceremoules to-morrow attendant upon the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead in the vicinity of Portsmouth. Col. Forney approved of the suggestion, and forwarded it to Commodore Creighton, commanding the station, by whom also it was approved. Lieut. Harrington subsequently came to the city and tendered the services of the battalion to the Ladies' Memorial Aid Society, by whom they were cheerfully accepted. When the Blue and the Gray unite in paying tribute to the dead soldiers of the War, the dawn of peace and the return of the Union are not far distant.—Portsmouth (Va.) Enterprise (Dem.).—Incidents like the above betoken the approach of that generous reconciliation which we all hope for under President Hayes' Administration.—Richmond (Va.) Why (Conservative).

It is time that the West and South asserted

(Va.) Whig (Conservative).

It is time that the West and South asserted their supremacy in the National Legislature for the furtherance of their own interests. Ever since the foundation of the Government, the section east of the Alleghenies and north of the Potomac has had the lion's share of Federal favors, and compelled the rest of the country to acquiesce in an arrangement as selfish as it is unjust. This programme has lasted long enough, and should be changed forthwith. The West and South have but to combine and the change is effected. In such a combination political affiliations ought to be ignored entirely. Take the improvement of the Mississippi, for instance. Republican members from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri are just as much interested in the navigation of our great river as their Democratic colleagues from the same States. Why, then, when a Mississippi appropriation bill comes up, should not all these members, Republicans and Democrats, give it their support! So with other measures of a similar character.—St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

Among the things both painful and amusing

members, Republicans and Democrats, give it their support! So with other measures of a similar character.—St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

Among the things both painful and amusing to witness is to see a prominent politician cast on a shoal in the straits of public opinion, not knowing whither to direct his craft, and then to note his terror, trepidation, and tergiversations. Just such an exhibition we have been treated to in the grand and lofty tumbling of Senator Morton in the political arena last week. Big with Presidential aspirations, and fearing either to speak or keep silent. lest utterance or silence shall destroy his prospects, after months of anxiety the world knows not of, he breaks forth, as has always been done in such cases from time immemorial, in strains to please ears prone to every sense. He comes dashing into the ring attempting to ride two horses, each cavorting in different directions, flying the pale flag of peace and the ensanguined shirt, and playing the harp of a thousand strings. Determined to be on every side, and to be champion of every view, he declares himself to be in fall sympathy with the President in the end sought to be obtained by his policy, while he solemnly protests, in every word he speaks, that the means adopted to secure the end were wicked in their indifference to the wants and welfare of the Republican party, and the majority of the people of the States surrendered to the Democratic party.—Wuhington Republicas (Rep.).

It is a noticeable fact that, in all arrangements this year for the celebration of Decoration-Day, the principal question has been the honor due not to the graves of Union but Confederate soldiers. In the border States, in some instances, corps from both armies will join in the observance of their own dead, or, where that was not practicable, owing to their menuse officially with those of their own dead, or, where that was not practicable, owing to their menuse officially with those of their own dead, or, where that was not practicable, owing to their menu SWEARING IN CROMWELL'S TIME.

and ready to take ft as a sign

arthern brainten; more samy succied was anot, and ready to take ft as a sign of a sing. They were readily converted to be resident Hayes, whom two weeks beset denounced as a Robespierre and Justice applause followed instantaneously on a sign that he meant to deal fairly by the New York Tribuns (Rep.). RAILBOAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWIT

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILE ket-office, 67 Clark-st.. souther

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHER

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAIL Inion Derot, corner Madison and Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite and at Depot.

All trains run via Milwankee. Ticke and Minneapolis are good either via Madi du Chien, or via Watertown, Lacrosse, s

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILED Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixte st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket ome Clark-st., and at depots.

Mendota Ottawa, and Streator 7:25 a.m. 705 pa Mendota Ottawa, and Streator 4:15 p.m. 10:81 a Rockfrd, D'buque, & Sioux City 9:30 a.m. 425 a.m. Rockfrd, D'buque, & Sioux City 9:30 p.m. 758 a.m. Paclife Express for Omaha and Kansas City 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a TIJINOIS CENTRAL RATIROAD

feet of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-see licket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Chris

PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & OHICAGO BAILWIL Depot corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket 08 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacife Be Leave | Arrive

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Leave. | Arrive.

8:50 a. m. | 5:40 a. B. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND PAGING SAIL DE Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta Tallouse Se Clark-st., Sherman house

Omaha, Leaven with & Atch Ex 10:15 a. m. 400 a Peru Accommodation 5:00 p. m. 9:25 a Night Express 10:00 p. m. 4:25 a PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & 3

KANKAKEE LINE.

Day Express (except Sunday) . Night Express CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE Depart. Arrive.

Day Express (except Sunday)... 8:40 a. 8:10 a. Night Express (daily)...... 8:00 p. us. 7:30 p. LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports,
Daily, Sunday excepted.
Saturday's boat don't go until.
Friday morning's boat goes through to
Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and
Thursday.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturden Bay. Escanaba, otc., Tuesday and
For Green Bay. Escanaba, otc., Tuesday and
Office and docks, foot Michigan-ay.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railwo Company, 52 Wall-st.,

NEW YORK, April 28, 1877. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Bondholders of this Company for the election of such other business as may come before meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Thursday, the 7th of June 11 p. m.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, My 6, and open on Monday, June 11 next.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting busy registration.

ALBERT KERP, President

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary. Stockholders' Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the annual man of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, the election of Directors of said Company, Robeid at the office of said Company, Room in Building, No. 40 Dearborn-st., in the city of cage, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 6, A. D. B. E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock

OFFICE CRICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACTFO HATBOAD COMPANY, April 24, 1976.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholdersof & Caro, Rock Island & Pacific Hallroad Co., 50 ejection of Directors pursuant to law, and the care, note island & Parile Railross con-ciection of Directors pursuants to law, and the tion of such other husiness as may come before the will be held at the order of the Company in the Co Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June 1887, orclock as HUGH RIDDLE, President, F. H. TOWS, Scoretary.

W. F. HUBBELL & CO. Members American Hining & Stock E.
BANKERS AND BROKES
BUY AND SELL STOCKS ON FROM 1 TO
CENT MARIGIN. GUARANTERS STAN
LIABILITY LIMITED TO 64
Address for information. W. F. RUSSELL
P. O. Box, 2 612.

SPORTING

England's Great Run at Epsom

Silvio, an Outsider, Bea and Wins the Brown Prince, the As Gets No Place--- The

Races. Cincinnati Takes a Gam and Louisville from

THE TUR

LONDON, May 30.—The Den-Silvio, Glen Arthur second There were seventeen starte ting was het two against Rob Roy, seven tyre, eight to one against Brast betting against the winn The final betting was three Rov, four to one against Ch

Prince, nine against Silvio, and fifty to Arbur.

After a preliminary canter, stone, soventeen starters were toos, and at the first attempt it capital start. Glem Arthur an the first away, and made a 1900 yards, when they were join shown Prince, and Jagellan, it alvance of Plunger, Touchet, and Rob Roy. Then came (hamant, with Covenanter and rear. Before reaching the Prince took up the running. It is alvance of Plunger, Touchet, and Tottenham corn Touchet, Grey Friar, and ground were followed by Cha Brown Prince, and Altyre. was besten, and Silvio too Phidorruch, Rob Roy, and Altyre was besten, and Silvio too Phidorruch, Rob Roy, and Altyre, was besten, and Silvio too Phidorruch, Rob Roy and Altyre, while Rob Roy began leading pair. However, he na Sulvio won by half a length, a length between second and the batten by a head for a place, remainder followed in the Altyre, Brown Prince, Touche Grey Friar, Chamant, Jagella Carlos, Covenanter, Tantalu Lady Miller. Time, 2:50.

Archer roile the winner.

Brown, May 30.—The Denart secons and to research, half forfeit, for the research and for fait, for the research and for freit, for the research and forfeit, for th Archer rode the winner.
Brsox, May 30.—The Dans
ereigns each, half forfelt, for
122 lbs, fillies 117 lbs; the ec
sovereigns, and the third 150
dam Silver Hair...
Mr. Mitchell-Innes' b. c. Gilv
venturer, dam Maid-of-theMr. Mackenzle's ch. c. Re
Athol, dam Columba.

prived Chamant, the second left Silvio to upset the pul-Gien Arthur, the second by his present owner, Mr. Sneffield-lane stud sale tember, 1875, for 1.800 gr

tember, 1875, for 1.800 guineas le appearances in 1876 were in late and Dewhurst cup, in whi among those badly beaten by was in the rank outside division and his success in getting into is only paralleled by the similared by the outsiders King Alfre in 1868 and 1872.

Rob Roy came out at Ascot in the nineteenth Bicennial in grass such cracks as Chevron, Dee, as besides others. At the same mished his reputation as a flyer rich New Stakes in a canter, from the "Bine Riband," for such coment, Corlsande, Marie Stuart, recorded to have won it. He gagement till the Criterion, at recorded to have won it. He gagement till the Criterion, at Houghton meeting, and his othought it best not to keep his his one event, but rather to le fettered. The running of the f the Derby are a great advertis present king of English stallion The defeat of such public perform Brown Prince, and Rob Koy by second-class, and by the outside upsets all calculations based up ang.

FACES AT PREEPORT
Special Dispace to The T
FREEPORT, Ill., May 50.—The
of the Freeport Training Asso
Taylor's driving park is in full
a large indux of strangers, and
the attendance of our citizens,
the Taylor Park a good send of
arc, perhaps, the finest to be for
smooth, level, and with appu
cannot be excelled in the West
grounds on which the State Fair
the next two years. Mrone of the meat resident RACES AT PREEPO crounds on which the State Faithe next two years. Mrone of the most spirite and most influential men is the sole proprietor, and has deavor by the use of money, t severance to make it the drivin Northwest. This has all bee handed, without asking one citizens. The track is one mile the most modern pattern, and a casted as being the most completation. On Tuesday, the first deplace, the first being for horses below 2:27. There were six en lowing are

Purse of \$800. for horses with 2:27: \$400 to first, \$200 to secon \$80 to fourth:

J. Smith, of Burlington, Wis., F. Boyd, of Milwaukee, Wis., A John Kerch, of Leavenw'th, Kan., \$W. W. Crawford, of Chicago, Jack C. W. Phillips, of Delavan, Wis., I W. McDonald, of Freeport, Ill., W. McDonald, of Foreport, Ill., W. Janes of \$500 for horses with three minutes: \$250 to furst, \$125 to hird, \$50 to fourth:

A. J. Morria, of Davia, Illf, Bay Dan.

J. S. Sanford, of Boone, Ia., Smuggler Girl.

C. M. Brown, of Cleveland, O., Alberta.

Alberta
Charles Favber, of Dakota, Ill.,
Prairie Lily
Ohn Byrnes, of Chicago, Ill.,
Shepard Boy
W. F. Dickson, of St. Louis,
Mo. Prairie Boy
Billy Bashaw
Stella P.
Polly Hopkins
The attendance to day was

These 2:384; 2:384; 2:384; 2:38

The attendance to-day was no yesterday. The wind was from swept over the bome stretch, bid dust over the track.

The first race called was for record below 2:35. The following the first race called was for record below 2:35. The following record below 2:35. The following record below 2:35: The following record below 2:35: to first, \$250; to second. \$75; to fourth, \$50.

Taylor Brothers, of West Union Monntain Quail.

Willian Brothers, of West Union Monntain Quail.

Alderman, of Cedar Falls 1. Green Alderman, of Cedar Falls 1. Green Monntain Quail Religion.

especially the people that raine, suspicious people that rainers; more easily affected ready to take it as a sign ready to take i whom two weeks be Robespierre and Jac and instantant HORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arriva. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL • 7:30 a. m. • 7:30 p. 1 Streator • 7:23 a.m. • 7:45 p.m. Streator • 4:15 p.m. • 10:40 a.m. oux City • 9:30 a.m. • 4:25 p.m. oux City • 0:30 p.m. • 7:16 a.m. Leave. | Arrive. Leave | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

trom Expection Building, foot of Mesket-office: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Hous,
e, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. K ISLAND PATIFIED RAILEDAD Van Buron and Shorman-sta, Tieza 66 Clark-st., Shorman House. CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. R. Depart. Arrive. Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Depart. Arrivs.

left Silvie to upset the public form.

Gien Arthur, the second horse, was bought by his present owner, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, at the saffield-lane stud sale at Doncaster, in September, 1875, for 1.800 guineas. His only public appearances in 1876 were in the Middle Park plate and Dorbitust cup, in which races he was assay those badly beater by Chamant. He was in the rank outside division in the betting, and his success in getting into the second place is only paralleled by the similar position attained by the outsiders King Alfred and Pell Mell in 1862 and 1872.

Rob Roy came out at Ascot in 1876, and won the ameteomth Biennial in grand style, beating sub cracks as Chevron, Dee, and Blue Riband, bedies others. At the same meeting, he established the reputation as a flyer by winning the fix New Stakes in a canter, from a good field. This at once established him a firm favorite for the "Blue Riband," for such cracks as Achievement, Corisande, Marie Stuart, and Galopin are recorded to have won it. He had no other engagement till the Criterion, at the Newmarket longitud meeting, and his owner doubtless thought it best not to keep him in training for lin one event, but rather to let him grow unfattered. The running of the first and third in the Drivy are a great advertisement for the researching of English stallions—Blair Athol. Inventice, and Rob Roy by Silvio, rated as second-class, and by the outsider, Gien Arthur, testail calculations based upon previous running. PACES AT PREEPORT, H.L.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PARTPORT, Ill., May 30.—The spring meeting of the Freport Training Association at J. B. Injor's driving park is in full blast. There is singe indux of strangers, and, coupled with the attendance of our citizens, this has given the Taylor Park a good senit off. The grounds are perhaps, the finest to be found in the State,—mooth, level, and with appurtenances which camot be excelled in the West. These are the rounds on which the State Fair will be held for the next two years. Mr. Taylor, who is see of the most spirited, wealthiest, and most influential men in the city, a the sole proprietor, and has used every encarchy the use of money, talent, and permerance to make it the driving park of the Nethwest. This has all been done single-land, without asking one lots from our diness. The track is one mile in length, after the most modern pattern, and is generally accepted as being the most complete in the county. On Tuesday, the first day's races took exe, the farst being for horses with no recording are BACES AT PREEPORT, ILL. en. Grand Rapida, and Muske-ran Grands excepted. The sunday excepted and Ludington, Tuesday and ga. m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat-11 p. m. nabe, etc., Tuesday and cago & Northwestern Railway

ALBERT KEBP, Pre

4 of Cleveland, 0 2 5 0 1 5 4 3 Farber, of Dakota, III. 7 7 0 5 2 3 dr raea, of Chicago, III. 7 7 0 5 2 3 dr raea, of Chicago, III. 4 3 0 3 3 2 dr Dickson, of St. Louis, rairie Boy ... 3 4 0 6 dr haw ... dr. 6; 2:31; 2:33%; 2:36; 2:36; 2:33. seeting of the Strokholders of the Christia Pacific Railroad Co., for the motors pursuant to law, and the transfer business as may come before thousand HUBBELL & CO., serious Hising A Stock Exchange, ERS AND BROKERS.
Li STOCKS ON PROM I NO 20 7481.
GO AGASTERS STRADBLE CO., Commander, W. F. HUBBELL CO., Commander, W. H

H. Adams, of Buffalo, N. T., Grey Dick...3 John Keys, of Leavenworth, Kan., Little Wonder Wonder
Dan Carney, of Rockford, Ill. Little
Prank
J. L. Wilson, of West Liberty, Is., Jim
Lane
Time—2:37; 2:35%; 2:37.
The decisions by the interior

SPORTING NEWS

ngland's Great Annual Ru Run at Epsom Yesterday.

elvie, an Outsider, Beats the Favorites

Brown Prince, the American Horse

Gets No Place--- The Freeport

and Louisville from St. Louis.

THE TURF.

res are to two against Cusman, nine to ve sainst Rob Roy, seven to one against Al-re, eight to one against Brown Prince. The a betting against the winner was twelve to

spins sine to one against Plunger, eleven to segment Silvio, and fifty to one against Glen arbar.

After a preliminary canter, led by Thunder-there, swenteen starters were marshaled to the foot, and at the first attempt the flag fell to a post and at the first attempt the flag fell to a consist start. Glen Arthur and Tantalus, were could start say, and made a joint running for the first say, and made a joint running for some prince, and agellan, these being just in some Prince, and agellan, these being just in stance of Plunger, Touchet, Orleans, Silvio, at a flow for the first say that the same silvio, and flow for the first say that say the first say the first say that say the first say the first say that say the first say the first say that say the first say that say the first say that say the first say the first say that say the first say the first say that say the first say the first say the first say that say the first say the first say that say the first say the say that say the first say the first say the first say that say the first say the first say the first say that say the first say t

asti Takes a Game from Chicago

Races.

and Wins the Derby.

The decisions by the judges in all the races thus far give general satisfaction, with the exception of the three-minute race, in which the opinion of the masses are in favor of Smuggler Girl as having fairly won the race, contrary to their decision.

Girl as having fairly won the race, contrary to their decision.

THE FLEETWOOD RACES.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At the Fleetwood Park races, the first race for 2:30 horses was won by Steve Maxwell in three straight heats, Maryland second. Time, 2:324, 2:274, 2:30%.

The 2:34 race was won by Young Sentinel in three straight heats, Modesty second, Charley third. Time, 2:30, 2:374, 2:39.

RACES AT FREETORT, ILL.

Special Dispute is The Thoma.

FRESTORT, III., May 30.—The second day of the races opened pleasant and with a large attendance. The unfinished three-minute race of yesterday, completed this afternoon, was won by Bay Dan, entered by A. J. Mannes, of Davis, III.; time, 2:33, 2:36, and 2:33. The first money was \$250. Two other races were trotted to-day; the first, for horses with no record below 2:35, was won by Mountain Quail, entered by Taylor Bros., of West Union. In.; time, 2:35, 2:30, and 2:32. The second race, for horses with no record below 2:45, was won by Dan Bassett, entered by C. M. Brown, of Cleveland, O.; time, 2:37, 2:354, and 2:37.

PITTSBURB, P. May 30.—A trot took place LOTOES, May 30.—The Derby race was won by Silvio, Glen Arthur second, Rob Roy third. There were seventeen starters. The latest betting was five to two arainst Chamant, nine to persist Rob Roy, seven to one against Rob Roy ag Boy four to one against Chamant, seven to one against Rob consist Altyre, seven to one against Brown Pince, nine to one against Piunger, eleven to grainst Silvio, and fifty to one against Glen

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 30.—A trot took place at Friendship Park to-day, mile heats, 3 in 5, for a purse of \$250. Entries: Slow-Go, Belle Bradfield, Lady H, and Orange Billy. Won by Slow-Go in three straight heats. Time—2:29%, 2:233%, 2:343%.

COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O. May 80.—The races of the Columbus Jockey Club commence here June 12. The entries for all purses are rapidly coming in, among them the much-noted Kentucky stock which participated in the recent season at Louisville. The entries here are all free.

BASE-BALL. THE CHICAGOS DEPEATED AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Decoration-Day was partial holiday, and the prospect of a good game of ball was counted on to bring out a crowd here to-day. The result was about 1,200 people. The decoration part of the ceremonies was performed by the home nine, who buried the Champions and then dressed the graves with the pigweed which is the distinguishing feature of the Cincinnati Ball Park. The game was, after the first inning, a series of misfortunes and muffs, which formed by all odds the worst after the first inning, a series of misfortunes and muffs, which formed by all odds the worst exhibition yet made by the Chicagos; but the peculiar badness of the game was in the Chicagos' batting, which was good until it was necessary, and then fearfully weak until the chances were all lost. The only comment that can be made is that, after a club has struck the very bottom, there must be a rebound. The game of to-day may be called the bed-rock, and since it is impossible for the Chicagos to play a worse one, they must at least do themselves more justice to-morrow. The first inning opened with hard hitting on both sides, and three runs apiece were made on four clean hits. The only other Chicagos success was in the fourth inning, when Bradley took second base on an error of Kessler and came home on Rowe's fine drive past Pike. To off-set this, Addy hit safely to right in the third inning, and took second on a ball which Bradley threw to Spalding to eatch him off. Jones brought in the run by a long hit. In the next inning Booth was sent to base on balls, and worked around home with what proved the winning run. Not a clean hit was made in the inning. No more runs were made in the game, though the Whites were next to it several times. In the fifth inning MeVey and Anson led off with safe bits, but the next three men pecked little flies up in the air, and no run resulted. In the eighth inning Peters led off with a two-baser, but was put out at the home plate while trying to run in from third when Jones had the ball. Glenn stole third safely, but overran and was put out. The usual rule of saying nothing about the umpire is followed. Comment on findi-

Derby with a disgraced and beaten se. In 1870 McGregor, the property of the Mr. Merry, won the Guineas with ridiculous	the umpire is followed. Co vidual play is needless. See THE SCORE	877	nen	t	on	În	idi-
defeating Normanby, the favorite King-	CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT	4	R :	B	P	A	-
t, Hawthornden, and six others with great	CHICAGO.	-:	-	-	-	-	-
Kingcraft, like Silvio, was driven to the	Hines, c. f. McVey, 3 b. Auson, c. Peters, s. s. Glenn, l. f. Spalding, 1 b. Smith, 2 b. Bradley, p. Rowe, r. f.	2	1	1	2	2	54
slity of McGregor to act down the hill won	Auson, C.	4	1	2	1 0	3	1 0 1 2 3 3
Derby. An accident on Saturday last de-	Peters, s. s	4	0	2	1	2	0
ed Chamant, the favorite, of his chance, and	Glenn, 1. f	4	0	1	17	0	1
Silvie to upset the public form.	Spaiding, 1 b	5	0	0	17	9	2
ien Arthur, the second horse, was bought	Bradley, p.	4	1	ŏ	1	3	3
is present owner, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, at the	Rowe, r. f	3	0	2	1	0	1
field-lane stud sale at Doncaster, in Sep-	Total	-	-				-
ber, 1875, for 1.800 guineas. His only pub-		36	4	11	27	13	14
opearances in 1876 were in the Middle Park	Hallinan, 2 b	5	1	1	0	3	0
and Dewhurst cup, in which races be was	Dike e f	- 5	7	î	3 2	0	2
og those badly beaten by Chamant. He in the rank outside division in the betting.	Manning, 8. 8	5	1	1	2	2	1
his success in getting into the second place	Addy, r. f	5	1	1	0	0	1
aly paralleled by the similar position attain-	Manning, s. s. Addy, r. f. Jones, l. f Foley, 3 b. Booth, c. Kessler, 1 b. Matthews, p.	3	0	1	8	4	0
the outsiders King Aifred and Pell Mell	Booth c	3	1	à	9	il	1
68 and 1872.	Kessler, 1 b	3	. 0	O	60	11	ō
be Roy came out at Ascot in 1876, and won	Matthews, p	4	0	0	0	3.	0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1
nineteenth Biennial in grand style, beating	Total	-		-	00		
cracks as Chevron, Dee, and Blue Riband,	and the second s		5	0	24	1	9.
des others. At the same meeting he estab-	Innings- 1 2 Chicago 3 0	3 4	. 5	6	7 8	9	200
d his reputation as a flyer by winning the	Cincipnati	0	0	0	0 0	0-	- 1
New Stakes in a canter, from a good field.	Runs earned-Chicago, 2: Ch			HI :	2.		of Fig.
"Blue Riband." for such cracks as Achieve-	First base on errors-Chicago	, 2	; 0	ine	inn	ti,	8.
L Corisando Mario Stuart, and Galanin are	Left on bases-Cincinnati, 8				6.		
4. Corisande, Marie Stuart, and Galopin are reded to have won it. He had no other en-	Bases on called balls—Cincin						E Po
ment all at Cold of the Man Mo Come Con	Passed balls-McVey, 2; Bo	OFD.					

Passed balls—McVey, 2; Booth, 1.
Umpire—Crandall.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—Good fielding and extraordinary batting won a game for the Grays to-day. The Louisvilles' fierce hitting was started by Latham, their opening batter, and continued until Nichols was compelled to give way to Blong at the beginning of the sixth inning, fourteen safe hits having been made off him up to that time. Blong proved a little troublesome at first, but in the last three innings seven hits were pounded out of him, two of them being two-basers. A cracking hit between centre and left in the seventh inning by Battin gave him four bases, and brought in an additional run. Singles by Dorgan and Clapp and Battin's hit carned all three runs made in this inning. Safe hitting by Latham, Hague, Hall, Craver, Snyder, and Crowley carned the Grays two runs in the second inning, one in the fifth, one in the eighth, and two in the ninth. Misplays by Clapp. McGeary, and Battin helped score the five uncarned runs. Attendance, 660.

SCORE.	401					
TOTAL STATE OF THE	A	R	B	P		-
Lotlaville Latham, 1 b	0000554	2110001312	453101422	13 2 2 0 3 3 0 3	040217311	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total	49	ī	22	27	19	- 6
ST. LOUIS.  Dorgan, I. f. Clapp, C. McGesry, 2 b. Battin, 8 b. Force, s. c. Remsen, c. f Croft, 1 b. Blong, r. f. Nichols, p.	5554444	0	3 3 0 2 0 1 1 0 1	144245430	0112	0001
Total.	39	6	11	27	12	12
Innings— 1 2 3 Louisville	ville	. 5	. 3	3 0	0-	

inning, on account of rain.

PITTSBURG, May 30.—Base-ball: Alleghenys,
2; Indianapolis, 1.

ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., May 30.—Base-ball: Two games between the Memphis Reds and Eries. First game, 3 to 9 in favor of the Eries; last game, eleven innings, 2 to 1 in favor of the Reds.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 30.—In the game to-day between the Milwankees and Minneapolis nines, the score resulted 11 to 9 in favor of the Minneapolis.

PATRBANKS—MUVUALS.

The game yesterday on the Twenty-third street grounds in Chicago, between the Fair-

(Wis.) Mutuals, attracted an audience of about 300. The Fairbanks did the best work yet above 300. The Fairbanks did the best work yet shown in their games here in the field. The Mutuals have a good reputation in their own State, and have played havoc with the St. Paul and Minne-apolis clubs. They did not show to much advantage yesterday, however, playing rather loosely, and only making four base-hits off Brown's pitching. Bushong, their catcher, was decidedly off, having no less than six errors. Arundell, the pitcher of the Janesvilles, is a curver, and the Fairbanks duplicated the hits of the Janesvilles. The only run made by the visitors was obtained by Bodell in the fourth inning, on a long hit to left field for two bases, and he came home while the ball was being hunted up under the fence. The following is the score by

AQUATIC. GENEVA LAKE REGATTA. The season at the "Saratoga of the West," better known as Geneva Lake, Wis., is to be opened June 1. This is really a very pleasan summer resort, and the people there have united to celebrate the "opening" in a befitting manner. The morning will be given up to a regatta in which the first and second class regatta, in which the first and second class yachts (fourteen in all, and many of them good saliers) will participate. The Driving Park Association will hold their first meeting in the atternoon, at which there will be trotting and running races. At night "The Game of Life" and "Peace at Any Price" will be performed at Ford's Opera-House by a good dramatic company. This entertainment will be followed by a social hop, and a banquet at the Whiting House will end the programme. The Northwestern Railroad will carry excursionists at reduced rates Friday and Saturday. If there is a man or a woman who cannot get a day's enjoy-

ment at Genera Lake at this "opening," he or she is very hard tp please.

BURLINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, la., May 30.—This afternoon the packed Red Wing brought for the Burlington Boat Club, of this city, a fine six-oared barge, yeleped Bob Burdette, in honor of Burlington's humorist. It is forty-live feet long, and will accommodate, besides the coxswain and crew, nine passengers. It cost the Club \$400 in Burlington.

THE INSANE.

Asylum Superintendents in Council at St.
Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—At the evening session of the meeting of Superintendents of Insane Asylums, last night, papers eulogistic of several members of the association who have died during the year were read, and Dr. McFarland, of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Asylum, read a very interesting paper, reviewing the history of the association since its organization thirty

years ago.

Quite a number of reports were made apon the condition of the asylums in various States, the progress they have made, the num York there are six asylums, capable of accommodating 2,500 patients, and additions are being made to some of them, which will increase the total capacity to 3,500. There are nearly 7,000 insane persons in the State.

Dr. McDonald, Superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, N. Y., gave a very interesting account of the treatment of persons of this class, and offered various sug-

persons of this class, and offered various suggestions respecting the manner in which institutions of this kind should be conducted.

The asylums in New Jersev have 800 patients, all doing well. In Pennsylvania the asylums are all doing well, and various improvements and additions are being made to them. In Virginia, appropriations had been made to eniarge the Eastern and Western Asylums, and also to fit up an asylum for colored patients. In West Virginia the asylum was over-crowded, and the Legislature refused to make appropriations to extend the building. In North Carolina the asylums were doing well, but were overcrowded, and the new building, in process of construction at Morganton, was progressing but slowly on account of the inadequate appropriations. In Georgia the State Asylum had been greatly improved and enlarged, and was doing well, although the mortality was large, owing to the fact that under the law all classes of patients must be received, and many were sent there to die. In Mississippi and Alabama, matters were progressing satisfactority. In the former State there are 350 patients in the asylum, and an average of one insane person to every 2,000 inhabitants in the State. In Texas they were cramped for room, and the Legislature has made but small appropriations. The total number of insane in the insane person to every 2,000 inhabitants in the State. In Texas they were cramped for room, and the Legislature has made but small appropriations. The total number of insane in the State is 800. In Tennessee two asylums had been begun, but hard times had compelled a suspension of work. The Nashville Asylum, however, was completed, and was one of the best managed in the South. It has over 400 patients. Kentucky has three asylums, well appointed, and out of about 1,400 irisane in the State, 1,250 are provided for, and none of the asylums are burdened with pecuniary or other embarrassments. The convict insane are treated at the State Prison. In Michigan a satisfactory condition of things was reported. One asylum has 600 patients, and a new one nearly completed will accommodate as many more. In Illinois there is at present accommodation for 1,850 insane. A new asylum is being built, and the one at Jacksonville is being enlarged. When these improvements are finished there will be provision for fully 2,500 patients.

Reports from several other States were made, all of which were favorable.

The Superintendents continued their sessions to-day. Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Raleigh, North Carolina, read a paper on mechanical protection for violent insane, which was a repiy to a challenge by Dr. John C. Bueknell, Commissioner of Lunacy in England, to Superintendents of American institutions for insane, published in the London Lancet. Dr. Grissom handled Dr. Bucknell without gloves, and stated that his charges were not only without cause, but not based strictly upon the truth. His paper was well received by members of the Convention, and he was thanked for his able vindication of American asylums.

This afternoon a very able paper of Uncon-

was thanked for his able vindication of American asylums.

This afternoon a very able paper on Unconscious Cereberation, by Dr. Bunday, of St. Louis, was read, and attracted marked attention, after which the Convention adjourned and pad a visit to the St. Vincent Asylum in this city.

This evening Dr. McFarland, of the Jackson-ville, Ill., Asylum, was married in the presence of the Convention to Miss Abbey Knox, daughter of Issae H. Knox, President of the National Stock-Yards, East St. Louis.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, failing barometer, warm southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain areas, probably followed at the Northwest stations by rising barometer and colder north winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

LOCAL OBSERVATION. CHICAGO, May 30. CRICAGO, May 30.

Fime. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rn. Weather.
6:53a, m. 29.93 66 57 S., fresh. Fair.
11:18a, m. 29.93 77 49 S. W., brisk. Fair.
2:00p, m. 29.84 80 40 S. W., brisk. Fair.
9:00p, m. 29.82 73 54 S., fresh. Fair.
9:00p, m. 29.82 73 54 S., fresh. Clear.
10:18p, m. 29.82 73 58 S., fresh. Clear. CHICAGO, May 30-Midnight
Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather 

A LOUISIANA ECHO.

New Orleans, May 30.—Gen. Jack Wharton, in an interview concerning the statement in Gen. Butler's letter to Marshal Pitkin, wherein it is charged that he had an understanding with Wayne McVeigh whereby be (Wharton) was to disburse money to the Packard Legislature and assist in breaking up that body, in consideration of which he was to be made United States Marshal, says, "The story is utterly and absurdly false, as every one, including Pitkin and the Committee, in the least acquainted with my position and conduct at the time well know." He pronounces it a malicious and shallow dodge to make temporary capital against him. It is well known here that Gen. Wharton, in an eloquent address before the Commission, protested against the disintegration of the Packard Legislature. A LOUISIANA ECHO.

MARINE NEWS

Chicago Vessel-Owners Meet and Adjourn until Saturday.

lome Owners Object to Any Pooling Plan.

Death of Capt. Alexander English and Serious Illness of Capt. Davidson.

A Pew Marine Mishaps, Deceration-Day in the Harbor, Arrival of the Hoselle, and Sumerous Small Items.

VESSEL-OWNERS AND LOW RATES. VESSEL-OWNERS AND LOW RATES.
In fixing the time for their meeting, the vesselowners seemed to have overlooked the fact that
yesterday was Decoration-Day, and accordingly,
when a number of them gathered in the committeeroom of the Board of Trade, in the afternoon at
4 o'clock, to discuss the present critical state of
their interests and the appointment of delegates
to the coming Convention at Buffalo, they decided
to preliminarily organize and adjourn until Saturday
afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time they desire that every vessel-owner be present to take part in the proceedings. George C. Finney was elected Chairman yesterday and J. B. Hall Secretary. The next meeting will be held in the Board of Trade committee-room.

Organizations have been effected at all the principal parts on the later.

Organizations have been effected at all the principal ports on the lakes, and if harmony prevails at the Buffalo Convention, the vessel-owners will make a strong attempt to deliver themselves from their present dilemma, and render the millions of dollars invested in floating property capable of paying expenses if not slightly remunerative.

It is understood that some owners of single craft are averse to pooling, under the belief that they will not stand a fair show with the larger owners, and measures ought to be taken to condiliate that class and present a feasible plan whereby their vessels could be made to receive proportionate benefits resulting from any combination in which they have an interest.

So far as can be ascertained, no plan has been brought forward, and probably none will be until the Binfalo meeting. Capts. Dorr and Nicholson are expected to give some valuable hints on that occasion.

The delegates from the different ports that are to attend the coming meeting at Buffalo are requested to compile a list of vessels belonging at their respective districts, to be presented at the Convention.

The following insurance commandes have re-

quested to compile a list of vessels belonging at their respective districts, to be presented at the Convention.

The following insurance companies have responded to the circular sent out by the Committee appointed at the recent meeting at Detroit and promised to unite with vessel-owners in obtaining a uniform classification: Phænix, of New York: Orient Mutual, New York: Mercantile. Cleveland; Northwestern National, Milwaukee; Anchor Marine, Toronto; Royal Canadian, Montreal; Fire and Marine, Detroit.

In a late editorial, headed "Entirely Too Low," the Buffalo Commercial has the following, which is very apropos of the present situation:

The cost of transporting the products of the West to the seaboard has reached the lowest point on record this year. The freight by lake on corn from Chicago to Buffalo is 2½ cents a bushel, the transfer charge here I cent, and the rate by canal 4½ cents amaking the total expenses by the water route only 7½ cents for about 1,500 miles of navigation. This is cheap transportation with a vengeance? But it cannot last very long, Neither the lake vessels nor canal-boats can maintain themselves at these prices. When the present stock is worn out if will not be replaced until prices advance.

The editor goes on to state that the reduction of tolls on the Eric Lanis has apparently convinced the railway managers that it is useless for them to try to compete further with the water-route, and says:

If the railways have abandoned the contest, it is evidence that reason is again beginning to assert itself among the managers; and, if they had reached this conclusion a long time ago, it would have been better for their credit and for the finances of their respective lines. A certain percentage of the grain, lumber, and provision trade will be transacted by the railways, regardities of what rates may provail on the water from the month of the consolation is given in a concluding paragraph. However, the trying ordeal through which the trans

CHECAGO, May 30.—Freights were pominal at 2c on corn to Buffalo. No charters for grain were

CHECAGO, May 30.—Fraights were nominal at 2c on corn to Buffalo. No charters for grain were made, owing to the fact that 'Change was closed and agents observed Decoration-Day.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Charters: Prop Jarvis Lord and consort schr F. A. Georger, coal to Duluth at 65c; schr Levi Rawson, coal to Houghton at 65c f. o. b.; schr Babineau & Gaudry, coal from Sandusky to Port Stanley at 30c, and R. R. ties from Ginsco Dock to Buffalo at 7c apices.

TOLEDO, May 29.—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Charters to-day: Schrs L. L. Lamb, wheat to Buffalo 2gc; William Raynor, corn and wheat to Oswego, 56005c.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—Charters to-day: Schrs Babinau & Gandry and Garibaidi, coal from Sandusky to Port Stanley, 30c free; scow Lydia, coal from Cleveland to Port Stanley p. t.; schr Knownothing, three trips, coal Black River to Brockville, \$1.30 cold, free, and iron ore back from Ogdensburg to Cleveland, 50c free; schr H. P. Murray, block stone Cleveland to Hamilton, \$1.70 gold f. o. b.; schr Morning Light, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 50c free, d. t. dock; schr Collier, coal, Black River to Brockville, \$1.30 gold.

DEVROIT, May 29.—Scarcely anything doing in this line. Whest to Oswego quotable at 6c. Charters: Schr John Wesley, pine deals, Muskegon to Kingston, at \$5.75 per m, on rail, United States currency; brig E. Cohen, staves, Detroit to Buffalo, at \$5 per m on pipes and \$3.50 on all other sizes. Gillett & Hall load the schr Blazing Star, wheat to Oswego, on owner's account.

currency; brig E. Cohen, staves, Detroit to Buffalo, at \$5 per m on pipes and \$3.50 on all other sizes. Gillett & Hall load the schr Blazing Star, wheat to Oswego, on owner's account.

MARINE MISHAPS.

The excursion star Ben Drake was a subject for the dry-dock yesterday, and she was put in at Capt. Eyster's. She had her shoe damaged, and it required several hours to repair it.

Crank-pins seem to get broken frequently. The prop Canada was troubled that way Sunday, and it was discovered when she reached this port. She had a new one put in and left yesterday. The stmr Riverside will have another crank-pin furnished her by to-day, and will get off on her regular trip to South Haven this evening.

There was confusion and noise yesterday on board the schr A. B. Moore, lying at the Calcago City Gas-Light & Coke Company's dock on the South Branch, when a huge bucket, used in hoisting coal, and containing about a half ton of antractice, fell by reason of the breaking of the chain attached to it. The heavy iron bucket and its contents went down with a crash when suspended high-in the air, and, striking on the deck of the vessel, made things fly. The laborers engaged in unloading the cargo got out of the way in time to save themselves from injury and perhaps death. No serious damage resulted from the accident.

The steam barge Oakland, with four barges in tow, bound from Saginaw to Cleveland with lamber, struck the reef at West Sister Island, at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and stove a hoic in her bow. She lies in eight and a half feet of water. A tug and lighters have gone to her assistance. The crews are safe.

DEMISE OF CAPT. ENGLISH.

The death of Capt. Alexander English occurred yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock at his

The death of Capt. Alexander English occurred yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock at his residence, No. 26 Park avenue, West Side. Disease of the kidneys, from which he had been suftering for a long time, and which had been particu-

Capt. English was 50 years of age, and had successfully navigated the lakes for twenty years. He was a sative of Indiana, and came from Irish parents. He commanded the sehr Wyoming in 1850, and made his first purchase of vessel property in 1856, taking a half-interest in the schr Amelia, of William Young, now of Chicago, but then at Milwaukee. He subsequently bought Mr. Young's interest in the Amelia, and afterward purchased the schr Peshtigo, Milliard Fillmore, and H. P. Baldwin, which he possessed at the time of his death. He was a man of strict integrity, and bore that reputation among vessel men, who entertained for him much respect. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Plags were flown at half-mast on the shipping in the harbor, as a token of respect. Capt. English was 50 years of age, and had success

Yesterday the defendants in the schr Board of Trade-case against the Mercantile Insurance Company, on trial in Judge Blodgett's Court, produced the depositions of the three seamen, Monroe, Sullivan, and Barnes, who refused to sign the protest. They swore that the vessel was improperly managed, and that the Captain kept her out in deep water and aided in sinking her, instead of keeping her near shore. The depositions of Capt. Cornell and the mate of the tug Anderson showed that the Board of Trade did not strike on the Lime Kiln rocks. The long deposition of Capt. Cooley, of the wrecking company, which raised the sunken schooner, occupied the halance of the day in its resding. STILL ON TRIAL.

MARINERS, OBSERVE. Gen. Weitzel gives notice that the fog-signal at South Maniton Island is out of repair and will probably remain so for three or four days. The Lighthouse Soard gives notice that the plerhead light at Pier Marquette, Ludington, Mich., which was blown down last winter, has been re-established.

jects are as follows: Green Islan.
S. E. by E. ¼ E., five statute mile and Light-house, N. E. by E.,

WELLAND CANAL

WELLAND CANAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30. – The following veasels are reported for the last twenty-four hours
passing Welland Canai;
Westward—Prop D. R. Van Allen, Quebec to
Chatham; barks M. L. Collina, Oswego to Milwankee; G. C. Houghton, Charlotte to Milwankee; Two Friends, Hamilton, no orders; M. A.
Mair, Kineston to Bay City; schrs Florida, Oswego to Detroit; Owatoo, Oswego to Chicago; M. F.
Merrick, Clayton to Chicago; Montank, Charlotte
to Chicago; H. P. Murray, Toronto to Cleveland:
W. Hunter, to Ashtabula; Lewis Ross, Kingston
to Bay City. W. Hunter, to Assistants; Lewis Ross, Laborator, Day City.
EASTWARD—To-day—Schr Rutter, to Chicago, Coal, 1,600 tons.
Francerts—Coal to Chicago higher; 50c.

FOG SIGNALS.

A statement is going the rounds of the lake papers that changes have taken place in the manner of sounding fog signals (we copied such an article yesterday), and that the fog signals have been reyesterday), and that the fog signats have been re-versed and otherwise materially changed. Capt. Ralph, Supervising Inspector, says this is making trouble, and came near resulting in a collision on the river Monday night. There is no change in signals, except that when a vessel is hove to or ly-ing at anchor she rings a bell instead of blowing a born. She only blows when moving. This is an international regulation, and has been adopted by our Board on that account.—Detroit Post, 30th.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Pont Huron, Mich., May 30.—Down—Prope Inter-Ocean and consort, Rust and consort, N. Mills and barges, Glasgow and barges, Arizona and barges; schrs Montpelier, C. J. Magill.

Ur—Props Mary Janecki, Coffinberry and barges, Salina and barges; schrs Annie Peterson, F. J. Dunford, Morning Light, Jennie Graham, Imperial. WIND-South; light. WEATHER-Fine.

THE LUMBER FLEET. THE LUMBER FLEET.

The arrivals at the lumber market yesterday numbered about twenty, and the cargoes were quickly disposed of. The fleet began to arrive yesterday, and to-day it is likely a large number of vessels will be at the market docks. Freights are ruinously low, and owners of the smaller craft engaged in the trade must certainly lose money. If there is no improvement soon some owners must go to the wall and submit to the tying-up process. As low as \$1.12% is offered and accepted for Sheboygan charters.

SAFE IN PORT. SAFE IN PORT.

The doubts which have existed for a few days concerning the safety of the schr Moselle, Capt. Lane, were finally dispelled yesterday by the arrival of the vessel in port with a full cargo of wood from Little Traverse. The Captain says his long delay was brought about by continuous bad winds, which prevalled from the time he left this port until his arrival. The friends of the Captain and crew are glad to learn of their safe arrival, and The Taibung joins with them.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTS, Mich., May 30.—ARRIVED—Props
J. S. Faye, E. B. Hale, Selah Chamberlain, R. J. Hackett; schrs D. P. Rhodes, Alva Bradley, Es-canada, Fayette Brown, James C. Harrison, John Martin, William McGregor. CLEARED—Schre Escanaba, Fannie Neil, J. W. WIND-South; weather warm.

DANGEROUSLY ILL. DANGEROUSLY ILL.

A painful rumor was afloat yesterday in marine circles to the effect that Capt. B. F. Davidson, an old and well-known lake navigator, had died, but his son subsequently contradicted the rumor and stated that he was dangerously ill, and his family had faint hopes of his recovery. Capt. Davidson has sailed the lakes for forty years, and for some time past has been in the vessel supply and agency business.

BRIDGEFORT, May 30. - ARRIVED - National Dailboefour, may 30. — Annived — National, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 390 bris flour, 178,070 lbs meal; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn.

Cleaned—Ilidore, Henry, 87,819 ft lumber; City of Henry, Henry, 23,230 ft lumber, 2,200 posts.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Vessels get 50c per ton on coal to Chicago. The schrs J. B. Merrill, Annie Vought, Golden Fleece, and Kingdsher have chartered at that.

MILWAUKEE.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO—The schr Collingwood and the tng Netson were leaking a little yesterday, and Capt.

Eyster put them into his dry-docks for calking... The storm signal was up again yesterday, but no storm occurred .... The barge Ataunto is having her

Eyster put them into his dry-docks for calking...
The storm signal was up again yesterday, but no storm occurred... The barge Atannto is having her topsides calked.... A spar was found floating off Grosse Point Monday... Dredging is going on in the North Branch at Carpenter street. The schr Golden West is at Bagley's shipyard.... A new propeller, to be launched in August, at Buffalo, is to be placed on the route between Chicago and that city, by the Union Steamboat Company... Fogs continue to prevail during mornings on the lakes... Among the arrivals yesterday were the prop N. K. Pairbank, with 4,000 tons of hard coal, and the prop Nebraska with 10,000 bris of sait for Saginaw... Capt. William H. Robinson, an old lake navigator, and former partner of Capt. Ben Eyster, came up from his farm house nearly Niles, Mich., on a visit yesterday. He is owner of the schrs Truman Moss and Oneonta, and formerly possessed the Groton... Capt. J. W. Barnlund has rebuilt the sebr Radical at an expense of \$3,000, and she is not like her former self at all. The work was done at Sheboygan under the Captain's supervision. She lacks her topmasts yet, but they will soon be placed. She has espacity now for 175,000 feet of lumber. She lies in the river near Rush street bridge.... The starm Mary had a brush with the Bret Harte a few days ago just ontside, and the former made the oest time... And we are to have the Gazelle as an excurser from Detcoit.

OTHER PORTS—The prop Nahant bas left Marquette for Detroit, with the prop Ira Chaffee in tow.... P. D. Conger expects to maintain a coal fleet of 12 to 15 vessels during the season on the route between Black Hiver and Toronto.... Capt. Patterson, an old and esteemed resident of Kingston, died in that city on Monday last. He had been prominent in marine circles in former days, and was well known by the vessel men on the lakes.... The Toledo Blade slashes at the Detroit Free Press by saying that it is a pity it should allow an amateur newsgatherer to report for its marine columns... The tug

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

open highways to human right and glory.
CHATTANOOGA. Tenu. May 30.—The decoration ceremonies were very largely attended. A large number of ex-Confederate soldiers aided. Postmaster-Gengral Key made an address. All seemed to hearfuly join in the fraternal feeling exhibited in mingling the blue and gray. A hanquet was given subsequently to the Postal Commission by the citizens. The same spirit prevailed in the responses to the numerous shoasts.

GETTTSBURG, PA.

GETTTSBURG, May 80.—Over 5,000 persons were present at the Decoration-Day exercises on the field of Gettysburg. At daylight a salute of thirty-eight guns was fred on Cemetery Hill, and at 1 p. m. a procession was formed in the public square, whence it moved to Cemetery Hill. The graves of the blue and gray were decorated alike by the children of the public schools.

THE EAST.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—There is a general holiday in the District; all the Executive Departments, the District offices, and the public schools are closed. At all the cemeteries in the neighborhood where Union soldiers killed in the late war were buried, there were decora-tion services. The principal decoration was at

Arlington, which was attended by the President and Cabinet.

An excursion was made to Charles County, Md., to decorate the Union graves there. Many persons went to Richmond. Harper's Ferry, tettysburg, and other places.

The decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead buried in this vicinity will take place on the 7th of June.

The President and Mrs Hayes, with flowers brought by themselves, strewed the graves of the dead soldiers at Arlington, and especially decorated with their own hands the monument to the unknown.

VARIOUS.

VARIOUS.

St. Louis, May 30.—Decoration-Day was more generally observed here than for several years, and a larger number and better class of people participated in the ceremonies than heretofore. The Merchants' Exchange, courts, and public offices closed, and general business, to a considerable degree, was suspended. The ceremonies took place at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city, and were witnessed by 8,000 to 10,000 persous. Col. James O. Broadhead presided, and addresses were made by Col. D. P. Dyer, Federal Colonel, and L. B. Valliant, Confederate. There were also orations in German, and an original poem by E. F. Willet, associate editor of the Times. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke, Confederate, was Marshal of the Day. The music was furnished by the Oratorio Society and United States Military Band. After the conclusion of the services at the stand, Col. Broadhead said he had been instructed to appoint a committee to decorate the graves, and he would appoint every man, woman, and child on the ground to perform that ceremony. The procession then formed and marched into the cemetery, and all the graves therein, Federal, Confederate, and colored, were alike strewn with flowers, there being no discrimination made.

with flowers, there being no discrimination made.

ST PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 30.— The day was quietly but generally observed here. Public offices, banks, wholesale houses, etc., closed. Acker Post of the Grand Army of the Republic marched to several cemeteries and decorated the graves without ceremony. A large number of citizens in carriages also visited eemeteries carrying a profusion of flowers. Among the most elaborate decorative pieces was a large cross of evergreens and white flowers, in honor of Gen. Custer. Another was a beautiful cross of white files for the grave of Capt. Acker, of the Sixteenth Regulars and First Minnesota Volunteers.

RICHMOND, VA.

Volunteers.

RICHMOND, VA., May 80.—Decoration Day was observed witq the usual ceremonies. Committees were appointed to visit Hollywood and Oakwood Cemeteries, with wreaths for the Confederate monuments bearing the inscription, "We honor the brave." One thousand excursionists from Washington arrived at noon, and many visited the Federal Cemetery.

Baltimons. May 80.—Several thousand persons took part in decorating the graves of the soldiers to-day, and the ceremonies were affecting and impressive. The attendance at the several cemeteries was larger than for several years past.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed with the usual ceremonics. The banks, the Stock and Produce Exchanges, and the principal places of business were closed, and flags displayed at half-mast.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 30.—Decoration-Day was observed here to day. The graves of both Federals and Confederates were jointly decorated. An address was delivered by Col. R. A. Howard.

LOUISVILLE.

the graves of the Union soldiers was to-day generally. Gen. John W. Finnered the address at Cave Hill Cemetery.

NEW ORLNANS, La., May 30.—Dec Day was celebrated with the usual cere A valute was fired and addresses deliv

OBITUARY. JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY. LOSDON, May 30.—J. Lathrop Motley American historian, died yesterday of parat Kingston Russell House, Dorsetshire residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Algernon is

American information, the presentary is paration in the many of the highestens set of yield we are
men's courtetion. In the party sense, we may asked the party sense the party se

B. F. A. LEN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribus
DES MOINES, In., May 29.—A portion
F. Allen's estate turned up in the
Courts yesterday, on a petition for fore
of a mortgage on the Savery House, one
largest hotels in this city. The mortga
assigned by Mr. Allen to the Charter O
Insurance Company as collateral a
mong a large sequent of other like. Insurance Company as collater among a large amount of other lik It was a second mortgage,—the Ne Institution holding the first mon Assignee of Allen's estate was presafter his interest, and asked that gees disclose what has been reall holders of these collaterals, and the ver to the estate for the benefit of creditors. AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Management amountees with each season at the Management amountees with each of the control of the perfection of an amountees with each of the control of

ADELPHI THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY.........Proprietor and Manager
LARGE and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THE PRESENT AMUSEMENT SENSATION.
ALL LADIES NIGHTS. Last Week of the Great
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS. A140,
A140,
An entirely New Grand Programme. Brilliant from beginning to end.
Every night this week. Also, Wednesday and Saturday Mathees. Homember, LAST WERK!
June 3—Compilmentary Benefit to FRED AIMS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF FRANK L. GOODWIN

OTHELLO! The LITTLE REBEL, and AMONG the BREAKERS Miss JESSIE COUTHOUT will positively appear this fternoon at 2 o'clock. Secure your seats early.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ROBSON, CRANE, and RANKIN COMEDY COMBINATION. OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

Every Evening until further notice, and SATURDAY NEW CHICAGO THEATRE, Clark-st., opp. Sherman House. FOR A SHORT SEASON, the EMPEROR OF PRES

LE COMMANDEUR CAZENEUVE!

Every evening until further notice, and SATURDAY
MATINEE Entirely New and Wooderful Illusions.

POPULAR PRICES.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE SHAPES, RICH FLOWERS.

All the leading styles in HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, including French Chip. Milan, and Fancy Straws, at our usual "POPULAR PRICES."

STATE-ST WEBSTER'S

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss Man-hood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion of excess. Any Draggist has the ingredients.

## THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS.

ator David Davis is in town for a few days ping at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The civil suits against the "second-batch" stillers will be called in the United States Cir. att Court on Monday.

The Illinois distillery was yesterday transfered from the custody of the Revenue officials to be United States Marshal.

James H. Blodgett, Principal of the West Rockford High School, suffered a severe fracture of the left leg Monday evening by collision with the train bearing Gen. Logan and ex-Gov.

Harlow F. Schuyler, aged 18 years, residing ith his parents at No. 227 Leavitt street, was seterday accidentally drowned in Mud Lake. he body was recovered last evening, and the

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung utilding), was, at 8 a.m., 74 deg.; 10 a.m., 79; 2 m., 80; 3 p. m., 86; 8 p. m., 80. Barometer at 8 a.m., 29.96; 8 p. m., 29.83.

Hiram R. Enoch, Esq., editor of the Rockford Cournal, was in the city yesterday. He brought with him a very line stone ax, which was plowed up two weeks ago on a farm near Rockford. This interesting relic of a past age will be exhibited at the next meeting of our Academy of

Jessie Moore, a married lady 17 years of age, ast evening attempted to commit suicide by umping into the lake from the Thirty-third-treet pier. She was rescued and taken to her ome, No. 142 Forrest avenue, and there atended by Dr. Cole. No reason save mental berration can be assigned.

homas Marshall, 18 years of age, while at k at a planing-machine in the Union Roll-Mills yesterday afternoon, had his left arm off at the shoulder. He was attended by Stubbs at his residence, corner of Ashland nue and Mill street, and will survive if in-

rusts Ebert, a servant in the employ of the Poppers, No. 375 State street, was year afternoon badly burned by her clothes in fire from a store. A man in the store time sayed the ghrl's life by tearing her og off, thereby badly burning his hands mos. The girl was severely but not fatalined about the shoulders and head.

ly burned about the shoulders and head.

H. H. Shufeldt returned yesterday from a tour among the distillers of Peoria and Cincinnati. He explained to them the advantages to accrue from weighing whisky instead of gauging it. The Peoria men expressed themselves in favor of weighing, but some of the Cincinnati people objected. Finally they agreed to concur in whatever action the majority of the distillers would take on the question. It is likely that efforts will be renewed to establish the combination which was outlined by TRE TRIBUNE three months ago. The Cincinnati distillers will shut down to morrow.

will shut down to-morrow.

Deputy-Marshal Gilman made a raid on \$1,200 worth of watches yesterday afternoon. It seems that some time ago one Lombard, of Aurora, sold out his jewelry-store to J. H. Gilbert, one of his clerks, taking notes in payment therefor. Gilbert subsequently sold out to his brother-inlaw, who afterwards became a bankrupt. Previous to the last sale, Gilbert bought \$1,200 worth of watches from George Courvoisier & Co., of New York. The latter firm took out an attachment for the property, claiming that it was fraudulently obtained. It is now in the custody of the Marshal.

Dr. D. Thompson, a well-known physician.

custody of the Marshal.

Dr. D. D. Thompson, a well-known physician, 57 years of age, yesterday committed suicide at his residence, No. 84 Vincennes avenue, by shooting himself in the head. Dr. James Tucker was called in to attend him, but could do nothing for him, and he died at 12:30 yesterday noon. He leaves a wife and three children. two of whom are married. The only reason that can be assigned is temporary insanity, as he had been in quite a happy mood for days past save at times when he was troubled with a severe pain in the head, and at one time he talked jokingly about "shooting it out."

"T. W." inquires if there is not as much money in the City Treasury at the present time for street repairs as there ever is or was; if there is ever a fund in the Treasury to the credit of street repairs which can be drawn on to the tune of \$70,000 to improve. Michigan avenue; and, if there is no money now, whether there will not be in August, when the back taxes come in. There was appropriated in the Appropriation bill of this spring the sum of \$187,000 for street cleaning and repairs. None of that money will be collected until December, and most of it not until the spring of 1878. The only way any of it can be gotten before that time is by issuing certificates of indebtedness, which is contrary to the policy of the present Council in all cases where it can be avoided, While money is coming in from back taxes, it has to be used to take up certificates which were issued years ago against those taxes; and the money cannot be honestly used for any other purpose except paying off these certificates of indebtedness. Furthermore, even if all the money appropriated aying on these certificates of indebtedness. Furthermore, even if all the money appropriated for street-cleaning and repairing for this year were now in the hands of the City Treasurer, it would be questionable whether, after deducting the amount for street-cleaning, it would be divisable to appropriate \$70,000 out of it for one

The short-hand writer loomed up prominently in the reports of the proceedings of the General Assembly. For instance: Dr. Van Dyke was credited by a morning paper with saying, in relation to the union of the Northern and Southern Churches:

You cannot unite in the conjugal relation, and yet not form an ecclesiastical marriage of two parties, one of whom assumes to be all health, whilst the other is held too weak to be a harmonious union.

What the Doctor said was: You cannot unite in the conjugal relation, or in y form of ecclesissical marriage, two parties, se of which assumes to be all-holy, while the ber is held to be all-wicked, and have a harmo-

nious union.

The same paper made him say:

And I don't believe that the laws of human nature are not such that one may believe that wounds inflicted during our civil War can be healed up in one decade.

He really said:

But I do believe, brethren, that we do not look enough at the human nature of this thing when we

inflicted during our Civil War can be healed up in one decade.

He really said:

But I do believe, brethren, that we do not look enough at the human nature of this thing when we suppose that wounds like those inflicted during the War can be healed in one decade.

WHEELER—BLANEY.

An extremely pleasant, quiet wedding took place last evening at No. 86 Park avenue, being the marriage of Mr. J. S. Wheeler, proprietor of the mansion, and Miss Mary Blaney, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Patton. Owing to the limited accommodations, and a desire on the part of the contracting parties to have the wedding a private affair, only about fifty invited guests were present, mostly relatives. These remained with the newly-married pair until a late hour, passing the time in social converse, varied by the introduction of a sumptuous collation served by Eckardt, until a late hour, when the assembly dispersed, leaving the happy couple to enjoy each other's society undisturbed. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have determined not to take any tour at present.

HEUTIL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Col. E. F. Skinner, Pensacola; the Hon. J. P. Kidder, Kakofa; D. M. Howard, Kentucky; L. H. Cobb, Detroit; the Hon. W. B. Hauscome, La Crosse; W. C. Mitchell, St. Louis; the Hon. T. C. Found, Chippewa Falls, F. N. Cheney, Boston; the Hon. Billian Lathrop, Roctford; C. S. Vincient, Davenport; W. A. Anderson, San Francisco; H. A. Lea. New York; the Hon. Millian Lathrop, Roctford; C. S. Vincient, Davenport; Col. E. Gardiner, Boston; the Hon. St. Charles; S. H. Poster, Meriden, Conn.; J. B. McLea, Montreal; W. Gill, Meadwille, Pa.; F. A. Gardiner, Boston; the Hon. Stephen Bull, Racine; J. D. Rocinson, Albion; the Hon. J. L. King, Akron. O.; H. O. Kenyon, Adams .. Orgad Padde—Edward Lewis Hyde. Japan; L. Rightmyer, Kinedidine, Ont.; T. Penfield, R. S. Stevens, and H. D. Mirke, Hannibal, Mo.; E. C. Rogers, Spring-field, Mass.; William Bond, New York; John E. Atkins, Boston; Col. W. A. Gavett, Detroit; K. L. Hall, San Francisco; J. H. Bowl

THE BERRY ORDINANCE.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION out thirty of the leading fruit ION MEN. et yesterday afternoon at the Produce corner of LaSalie and Water streets, ake action in regard to the new fruit ordi-ce. Mr. N. W. Hewes occupied the chair

and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. C. F. Dexter said that a legal quart, dry measure, contained sixty-even cubic inches, while the fruit-boxes received in this city from dichigan and Illinois only contained fifty-eight

bushel. The commission-men were in no degree responsible for this state of things, the fruit-growers being entirely to blame. There was no doubt that this year's berry crop would be marketed as that of last year was, for all the boxes needed had been purchased by the shippers, and could not be replaced. A rigid enforcement of the ordinance would mean the confiscation of 25 per cent of the shipments. He moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of ten of the leading frait-dealers, to prepare a statement of the facts in the case for the press. Let them inform the newspapers that the trade fully appreciated the fact that flagrant abuses existed, but that the trade was not answerable. The packers and the small dealers who repacked into small boxes and faced poor fruit with good were to blame, and this should be understood. The motion prevailed, and Mesers. C. H. Weaver, A. L. Tucker, A. J. Sharp, L. B. Smith, Charles Stewart, R. Hexter, C. F. Dexter, A. Albro, M. G. Good, and W. Spies were appointed on the Committee.

Mr. Wagner believed it would be a good thing if the Committee should also wait on the Council and City Attorney and see what was intended in relation to enforcing the ordinance.

Mr. Dexter said it would be better to SET THE TRADE RIGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC through the press. He did not propose to ask the Mayor whether he intended to enforce the law when that officer had aiready issued a proclamation to the effect that he would do so.

Mr. Sharp believed that the appointment of a committee was a good one. Let them in a temperate way represent the matter to the press, which would without doubt do them justice. The public should be informed that the scalpers were to blame, and not the regular dealers.

Mr. Wagner's impression was that the Coundidater.

dealers.

Mr. Wagner's impression was that the Coundid not understand the facts in the case as the trade did. The press would do them justice, and state the matter clearly. Every receiver of fruit would prefer square packages. He favored the appointment of another committee to wait on the Council and represent things to them in a proper light.

on the Council and represents things a proper light.

Mr. A. Albro thought that all packages containing less than a quart should be called "pints." The buyer knew what he was getting, and it didn't matter what the boxes were called. There were lots of men who fixed up "snide" packages, and they did not all live in Chicago; Michigan and Southern Illinois were full of them.

Mr. Hexter agreed with the last speaker and considered
THE MOTIVE OF THE ORDINANCE AS GOOD.
He did not believe it was intended to interfere with respectable dealers who sold by the case containing twenty-four boxes, but thought the ordinance was directed to the punishment of ordinance was directed to the punishment of those who packed condemned and unsound fruit. The trouble arose from the operations of the street scalpers. Gentlemen on their way home bought what seemed to be a nice package, paying a fancy price for it, and found out when too late that they had been swindled. This sort of thing should be stepped, had the commissionmen should, in all cases where they received unsound fruit, take steps to have it condemned.

Mr. John Tait said that the public knew very Mr. John Tait said that the public knew very well that the merchants had nothing to do with the packing. It was the business of the Council to protect the consumer, and he respected them for their attempt to do so. But the ordinance was defective, and he hoped a committee would be appointed to prepare and present an amendment which should remove the objectionable feature.

Mr. E. P. Howell believed that the idea of the framer of the ordinance was to reach dishonest shippers and the packers of "snide" packages faced with good fruit and rotten lower down.

MR. DEXTER

MR. DEXTER
again took the floor and explained that pack again took the floor and explained that packages containing five-sevenths of a quart were irregular and within the scope of the ordinance. But the trouble was that the fruit-growers had bought all their boxes for this year and would be entirely unable to replace them. The question was whether they would comply with the spirit of the ordinance and fight it on the letter, or make proper representations to the public.

Mr. Tucker did not object to the ordinance, but the strawberry crop was now coming in. Mr. Tucker and not object to the ordinance, but the strawberry crop was now coming in, and all the boxes had been bought. People in the outside districts would purchase packages of peddlers and then prosecute them, and the dealers would have to protect their customers. Another speaker pointed out that berries rapidly grew soft, especially when handled or moved about, and would not hold out in the measure.

cd about, and would not hold out in the measure.

Mr. Tucker said that what was wanted was that the enforcement of the ordinance should be postponed until next year. The old boxes would then be used up, and shippers would understand that quart boxes alone could be sent to the Chicago market.

Mr. Wagner's motion for a committee to visit the city authorities was lost, and Mr. Hexter asked what they were going to do about PRACH-HARKETS.

There was more trouble by far over peaches than berries. Should they not notify shippers about the ordinance in time.

Mr. Tucker said the boxes were already made.

Mr. Al Carpenter, of Michigan, a fruit-grower and box-manufacturer, said that the boxes made to-day were the same size as those used four or five years ago. But they had raised the

and box-manufacturer, same size as those used four or five years ago. But they had raised the bottom three-eighths of an inch so that the growers could heap up on top and yet put in just a quart. He admitted, however, that the berries settled down before they were received, and said that the fruit-men would not stand packing the boxes so that they should measure a quart when received. He nad about \$5,000 worth of boxes on hand, and probably 100,000 peach-baskets had already been manufactured in Michigan, these containing one-fourth, one-fifth, and one-sixth of a bushel. There were no "snide" boxes made in his section of the country.

Mr. Baltz said that he had seen several Aldermen who expressed a willingness to hear what the merchants had to say, and who, if any injury had been inflicted on the trade by the ordinance, would be glad to rectify it. On his motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wagner, Tucker, Weaver, Hager, and Balch, was appointed to make proper representations to the Council, and the meeting adjourned, subject to call by the Chairman.

REDUCED RATES. THE EXPRESS COMPANIES VS. THE MAILS.
This morning the following circular takes ffect, it being an arrangement of the Genera

order made by the Court to summon 100 to be in court the next morning at 10 o'clock a.m. The Sheriff, knowing the importance of selecting a jury of respectable citizens, took the precaution to consult with the State's Attorney, and also with the attorney for the defense. They agreed upon sending out four balliffs each for a venire of twenty-five. They agreed upon Price, Shevenberg, Warner, and Dooley. The attorneys for the defense wished the whole 100 summoned from the city. Sheriff Kern thought differently, and ordered Shevenberg and Warner to get their twenty-five outside of the city limits, and Price and Dooley in the city. The three venires obtained by Price, Warner, and Shevenberg were of our very best, upright, and substantial citizens, Dooley's twenty-five generally of scoundrels, loafers, and bummers, selected with the assistance of Pat O'Brien and others of his stripe. effect, it being an arrangement of the General Managers of all the express companies:

To facilitate the business of manufacturers of and feelers in certain articles, the Adams, American, and United States Express Companies have adopted a greatly reduced rate, to take effect May 31, and the same has reference particularly to the class of articles enumerated, which will be carried in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce; but no package to be rated at less than 10 cents, and the valuation of each package to be fixed at not exceeding \$1.

Full particulars will be given at any office of the

Classification of matter on which the charge shall t Tech per ounce, or the fraction of an ounce:

1. Advertising cuts.
1. Ad roots.

9. Cardboard.

10. Engravings.

11. Handbulis.

12. Lithographs.

13. Magazines.

14. Maps.

15. Merchandise\* (see exceptions).

16. Pamphets.

17. Patterns (flexible).

18. Patterns (flexible).

19. Cardboard.

20. Publications (regular or occasions).

21. Samples of ores.

22. Samples of merchandise.

33. Sheet-music (printed.).

34. Steroscopic views.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The insugural entertainment of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held in Hershey Music Hall this evening. Bishop Chency will lecture on "Wickliffe the Reformer," in the Reunion Presbyterian Church, West Fourteenth street, near Throop,

A meeting of the Mexican Veterans will be held at the Sherman House club-rooms this evening. All are requested to attend, as important business is to be transacted. All persons interested in the establishment of the Illinois State Industrial School for Dest tute Girls are requested to attend a meeting in the ladies' parlor of the Grand Pacific Friday a

### CRIMINAL.

pack a jury in the Sullivan case. According to the statements made in that article, it appears that the scusation was made solely upon the statement of a man who is known to the authorities to be one of the worst characters in the community. It is true circumstances have caused me to engage in the liquor business for my own support and that of my family, but I have lived in this city over twenty years and have always earned my living honestiff, paid my debts promptly, and in every other manner led a peaceable, industrious, and honest life. I have a family, to whom my name is as dear as yours is to your family; and I submit whether it is fair Maggie O'Bell, for the larceny of some cloth-ing from Herman Conrad, of No. 123 Archer avenue, is locked up at the Armory, as is also George Edwards, a colored man, charged with robbing a colored brother of a small sum of

and honorable to cast aspersions upon a citisen's character on the strength of a story concocted by a thief and perjurer, an outlaw who does not pretend to earn his living honestly or to pursue any decent vocation. I ask you as a simple act of justice to publish the inclosed affidavit with this communication, in which, as in the affidavit, I brand the whole story as infamous, false, and without any shadow of truth.

I court the fullest investigation by the Grand Jury or by any other proper tribunal, but I do not think it is right, in the absence of such proper investigation, to cast a slur upon any man's good name, when that man's assailant is a self-confessed outlaw who lives upon plunder. Respectfully, under the influence of fiquor at the time.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Patrick Gainor, burglary of silverware from ex-Mayor Colvin's house, and of H. T. Patterson's drug-store, No. 125 Twenty-second street, \$6,000 to the Criminal Court; John Tierney, picking Mina Swandies' pocket, \$700 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison held Denis Sullivan for burglary in \$700 to the Criminal Court; and held the lottery men, Heary Semner, David Fisher, August Kruebel, B. F. Kelley, and S. Whit, in \$500 each till the 5th instant.

ley, and S. Whit, in \$500 can't the stant.

Blue Island avenue came near having a sensation yesterday. The following was handed on a slate to Joseph Hocamb by his wife Sophia:

"Last night at 2 o'clock I stood at your bed with an ax in my hand, and would have cut your head off but for my poor children's sake. But I will catch you and Sutton's girl. You were in a two-story house in Rebecca street with her. I have three winesses, but if I catch you and her together I will murder us all. I will have you and Sutton's girl arrested to-morrow, curse and hell be upon you; and I will sue you for intended murder and adultry, and will burn your house down over your head." Upon this representation Hocamb, who is as deaf as a stone post and has enjoyed three other wives all of whom are living, had wife No. 4 arrested for threats to kill, and she was therefore held in \$300 bonds to keep the peace.

#### SUBURBAN.

WHEATON.

The following petition, which is being circulated through the County of DuPage, and has already been signed by about 400 of the more prominent men, including the principal doners of Wheaton College, and all the Supervisors, county, city, and township officers, is creating great excitement, and may result in a change in the management of the college:

the management of the college:

To the Trustees of Wheaton College: Whereas, it is represented that the number of students attending Wheaton College has been reduced to about 100; that its liabilities amount to more than \$23,000, exclusive of one year's interest nearly due; that the tuition and interest on endowment funds are not sufficient to pay the current expenses of the college; that the deficit is being yearly charged against the college, and that the aggregate indebtedness will soon equal the value of the whole property; and that it was the understanding of certain donors in 1861, when the transfer by the Wesleyans was made, that the Congregational Society should thereafter control the college; the undersigned, who are residents of Wheaton and vicinity, and are friendly to and personally interested in the welfare of the college, do, therefore, respectfully suggest that an effort be made by your honorable boay to have the Congregationalists of this State assume the indebtedness of the college, and hereafter exercise full control of all its interests. We believe that such a change will greatly increase the attendance of students, and materially enhance the value of the college property.

Erastus Gary, W. K. Patrick; D. W. Moffatt, and materially enhance the value of the college property.

Erastus Gary, W. K. Patrick; D. W. Moffatt, George Marye, H. H. Fuller, H. We Grote, J. J. Cole, Whenkon Town Council; H. B. Patrick, E. O. Hills, H. S. Hülls; S. P. Sedgewick, Circuit Judge; F. Hull, Circuit Clerk; S. E. Shimp, Sherriff; L. C. Storer, Treasurer; Lewis Ellsworth, Vice-President State Agricultural Society; J. T. Pierce, President Agricultural Society; M. C. Hayard, editor National Teacher; S. R. Smith, assistant editor, Wheaton, Ill.; S. L. Taylor, editor Elgin Advocate; D. B. Girler, Naperville Clarion; D, Dunham, L. Bartlett, G. N. Roundy, J. Winnt, A. L. Jones, J. R. Case, and over 300 others.

others.

The Board of Village Trustees met Tuesday evening with all the members present.

A communication was received from Egan & Bowes stating that G. W. James & Co., of Milwaukee, had made an assignment to them of the amount due per contract for constructing inlet pipe, and asked when the same would be paid. Trustee Jenks made a motion referring the communication to the Water-Works Committee.

The question of providing means for obtain-

mittee.

The question of providing means for obtaining water for sprinkling the streets was referred to the Finance Committee and the Superintendent of the Water-Works with power to

act.

The Village Attorney presented an ordinance fixing the salaries of officers and employes of the village, which was adopted in full.

On motion of Dr. Davis, the Clerk was ordered to add \$1,000 to the estimate of appropriation already made to liquidate the judgment of the Circuit Court in favor of E. W. Blatchford.

The Clerk submitted to the Board an elaborate estimate of the moneys necessary to

The Clerk submitted to the Board an elaborate estimate of the moneys necessary to be raised by tax levy for the current expenser of the fiscal year. The Board took action on the estimate separately, and adopted the following amounts: For public buildars; \$690; for salaries of village officers, \$1,500; Folice Department, \$1,650; Fire Department, \$200; street improvement, \$2,800; lighting streets, \$1,264; contingent legal expenses, \$1,600; general contingent expenses, \$1,600; miscellaneous expenses, \$300; a sewerage fund, \$50; interest and sinking fund on water loan bonds, \$10,800; interest and sinking fund on sewerage bonds, \$2,400; maintenance of waterworks, \$1,550. On the appropriation for waterworks, \$1,550. On the appropriation for waterworks inlet-pipe extension a heated discussion ensued in which Trustee Kedzie pronounced it illegal. He presented a plausible method in which the law might be stretched and the amount of the fund reduced to \$1,000 a and the amount of the fund reduced to \$1,000 a

DOOLEY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Why do you speak of the
Sullivan jury being backed by one or more

bailiffs, when the jury was selected by a venire of twenty-five summoned by Bailiff Dooley

alone? First there were four jurymen accepted

from the regular panel. There was then an order made by the Court to summon 100 to be

O'BRIEN DENIES.

and the amount of the fund reduced to \$1,000 a year. This could be done by making a permanent sinking-fund.

Dr. Davis followed, and, just as he was about to oppose Mr. Kedzie's argument, the latter gentleman made a motion to adjourn, which was supported by Kellogg and Jenks. There being a majority in favor of the motion, the Board will sit Friday night, June 8. The feeling, both in and outside of the Board, has been manifestly warm, and the next meeting will undoubtedly be exciting and specially interesting.

efforts at least one-half of the crop will be destroyed within the next six weeks. At Glidden, R. C. Robinson, Esq., caught sixty-three pounds of them. He weighed and counted one ounce, and says it took 1,440 young 'hoppers to weigh one ounce. Cant. Wynett caught last Saturday 5½ bushels in a short time. The machine men have struck oil in getting up 'hopper machines, and they do their work well, and if the people take hold in time they can exterminate them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

HOOK'S POINT, Hamilton Co., May 30.—Corn is planted and promising well. The acreage now harger than usual, with decrease of wheat. W. ther up to the 23d very wet and cold, but not injurious to wheat and oats. Growing weather has now begun. The area of grasshopper damage in this county is limited and local; fall-plowed land and warm, high grounds only affected. The percentage of injury will be much smaller than was anticipated. We are all in good heart.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OSKALOOSA, Mahaska Co., May 30.—Corn about half planted; early planted has rotted. Corn pianted since the 7th of May is coming finely; looks vigorous and healthy. So wet for the last three weeks that the low lands have been deluged. Oid corn scarce.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

IEVING, Tama Co., May 30.—For the last twenty days corn-planting has gone on slowly, and all on account of the wet weather. A good stand of crops of small grain continue favorable.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Grienwell. I. May 30.—Crops all in Small

May, A. D. 1877.

J. Somerv'lle Knowlson, Jr., Notary Public in and for Cook County.

THE CROPS.

TOWA.

GLIDDEN, Ia., May 30.—I have been taking a

trip over the Northwestern Railroad from Boone to Council Bluffs, and have taken pains to look

up the present and prospective damage by grasshoppers. I find them in certain localities

rom Grand Junction west to the Missouri

River, and in some portions they are in large numbers, and for the last week or ten days

ave been hatching out by the million all along

the line in Green, Carroll, Crawford, and

Harrison Counties, and north and south of these counties they are fully as bad. The early hatching has in

most cases disappeared, but the new crop is

coming on with all the digestive abilities that have been shown in former seasons. The farm-

ers have gone to work to give them a good fight, and are confident that they can conquer

hem, but unless they are successful in their

efforts at least one-half of the crop will be de-

stroyed within the next six weeks. At Glidden,

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

GRINNELL, Ia., May 30.—Crops all in. Small grain looks well. Corn, as a general thing, is coming up well. Farmers here have been pretty particular about their seed, and now see the wisdom of it by not having to replant.

wisdom of it by not having to replant.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns.

Bussey, May 30.—Corn that was planted before the 10th has come very poorly. The prospects for winter wheat are still favorable. Spring wheat and oats are injured by the long-continued wet weather.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns.

Danville, Des Moines Co., May 30.—Corn has not been planted long enough to be up. Last week we made good progress in planting. Winter wheat prospects still excellent.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns.

O'Brien, O'Brien Co., May 30.—Corn is coming poorly; about all planted. Spring grains continue to improve.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns.

O'Brien, O'Brien Co., May 30.—Weather cold or corn. Small grain looking splendidly. Corn not all planted. Grasshoppers eating it up on sod land.

and substantial clusters, body's swaty-ave generally of scoundrels, loafers, and bummers, selected with the assistance of Pat O'Brien and others of his stripe.

In an editorial in this morning's Tribung you exhort the Grand Jury to ferret out this whole matter, expose every one, be he high or low, rich or poor, who had a hand in this matter. If The Tribungs and press of Chicago are desirous that all names connected with this packing of the Sullivan jury be given, why has there been an avoidance of mentioning the Clerk of the Criminal Court! The business in that court has been done for several months by the deputy, Thomas Barrett, and is done now by him; but during the Sullivan trial Mr. Barrett was put in the office down-stairs, and Austin Doyle took a seat at the deak in the Criminal Court room. Had Mr. Barrett been at the deak when the venire of 100 were brought in, each juryman's name would have been written on a card, and the cards shuffled up and the jury been called promiscuously; but not so by Doyle; he happened to pick up Dooley's venire, out of which, after calling twenty-three, the rest of the jury, eight in number, were found, who swore they never had known any thing about or had ever expressed any opinion relative to the Hanford murder. What an unnecessary trouble for the Sheriff and Bailiffs Price, Warner, and Shevenberg to bring in seventy-five good men, taking them from their business, putting them to trouble and expense, and not one of them needed nor their names called! It is unjust to speak of the packing being done by one or more bailiffs; it was done by one, Bailiff Dooley alone, and the selections made by the Clerk from his venire.

FAIR PLAX. IILLINOIS. HIGHLAND, Madison Co., May 30.—Since my last dispatch there has been a great change for the better in the weather. The wet soil has dried, and the farmers have been cuabled to plow and plant. Only a few are through. First planting does not come good. Later planted comes up fine. Winter wheat is still very promising. Begins to show its ears.
Fruit prospects are good for apples, peaches,

THEBES, Alexander Co., May 30.—Corn looks fine; most all planted. The West we weather did not injure the oats. Winter wheat a planted. The West we was a second. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 30.—In your issue of this date you published an article assailing my character and accusing me of entering into a conspiracy to pack a jury in the Sullivan case. According to

good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PANA, Christian Co., May 30.—We are now plowing for corn in real earnest; every available person in the field. Owing to the lateness of the season the corn cut will not be more than two-thirds the breadth planted that was intended. Apples will be a full crop; when and oats all O. K.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBOIS, Washington Co., May 30.—
have ceased. Corn is coming up poorly

wheat bids fair for a good crop; is heading out. No chinch bugs. Very little old wheat on hand. Fruit prospects good. Irish potatoes look well. Oats and grass doing finely.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

COBDEN, Union Co., May 30.—Wheat and cats still promise abundance. The past week has facilitated corn-planting; much of the early planting is coming up good and looks well. Strawberries are ripening slowly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

EDGEWOOD, Effingham Co., May 30.—All this week has been clear, fine weather, and farmers are feeling much better than ten days ago. Corn-planting is going on rapidly; propably one third done; corn coming up well. No chuch bugs.

bugs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ELTHAN, Jackson Co., May 30.—Corn planted two weeks ago is not coming good. Our wheat never looked better; some is in bloom. One-fourth more sown in this county than ever before. Fruit and berries plenty. Weather clear and cold. Special Dispatch to The Tribu

ABCOLA, Douglass Co., May 30.—Including broom corn, the crop is about half planted. The late planting coming good. First planting nearly all to be replanted. Wheat, oats, and rye still look well. Light frost on the 25th, but no damage. Farmers doing their level best to get in a full crop.

grood name, when that man's assailant is a selfconfessed outlaw who lives upon plunder. Respectfully,

\*\*PATRICK O'BRIEN.\*\*

\*\*State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.: Patrick
O'Brien, who resides at No. 978 State street, Chicago, being first duly sworn, deposes and sayes.
This his attention has been called to certain
statements published in an article in Thu Chicago Trunums of May 30, 1877, in which it is allegred that he participated in the collection of persons to be subpensed as jurors in the Sullivan
case: that said jurors were secured by him,
case: that said jurors with said jury for an unlawful were
deponent entered into a league with
one Lehman and a person known as Howard
(which latter person, deponent is informed, is a
thef, bunko-steerer, and perjurer) for the execution of this conspiracy; that deponent "had
started to arrange the jury several weeks
before it was to be called, had manpulsted some of the balliffs, and subsequently came to him (Howard) and his followers for
help, "and various similar accusations.

And deponent is informed that it has been alleged that he had some fraudulent agreement with
M. C. flickey, Superintendent of Police, whereby
the said lickey was to co-operate in the unlawful
work before described, and was to give, protection
to certain criminals in consideration of their serving on said jury.

Deponent further KANSAS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SHERMAN CITY, Cherokee Co., May 30.—Excessive rains have retarded corn-planting forty days. Early planted rotted. Will continue planting until the 15th of June. 'Hoppers have hatched in frightful numbers, and threaten conditionally decrease.'

hatched in frightful numbers, and threaten considerable damage. The late frosts will cause half the peaches to fall. Fall crop left. Wheat and oats promising. Good weather at present.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

HARTFORD, Lyons Co., May 30.—The stand of corn is very poor. Thousands of acres green with weeds and grass, and still the ground too wet to work. The rivers are very high. The waters of the Neosho and Cottonwood are on a serious rampage, endangering bridges and flooding farms. Taken altogether, our corn prospect not good.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., May 30.—Corn nearly all planted; first planting a poor stand. Prospects for wheat favorable. Grasshoppers hatching fast, but do not think they will harm the crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAVEN, Reno Co., May 30.—It has rained here nearly every day and night for two weeks. This is "droughty" Kansas with a vengeance. Winter wheat has not been injoured, and the same can be said of oats, spring wheat, and barley. Farmers do not fear the 'hoppers this season. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Neosho Co., May 30.—Most of the corn that was planted is now being replanted. 'Hoppers are hatching out by the million. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGAME. Osage Co., May 30.—No rain for a week. Every one is putting in his whole time in planting corn. We are about half done. Early planting a very poor stand. Wheat and oats look well. 'Hoppers are hatching by the bushel, but doing no harm yet. There will be a full crop of apples, and small fruit promises an abundance.

an abundance Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GARDNER, Johnson Co., May 30,—Winter heading out and looks well. Fine growing weather. Farmers very busy planting their corn; about one-half planted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WARRENSBURG, Johnson Co., May 30.—A great deal of plowing yet to be done. Early planted corn has rotted badly. Wheat and oat look very promising. Winter wheat not injured by the wet unless it is by too great growth of straw.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLUFFTON, Montgomery Co., May 30. Weather warm and clear. Corn planting about over, and farmers are preparing now for corn plowing. Wheat and other small grain look well. Wheat is commencing to head here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Greene Co., May 30.—Our vinter wheat is in good condition.

looking very fine. Corn coming up poorly. Early fruits have been damaged by frosts. Wheat selling at \$1.75: corn 50 cents. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PLEASANT GAP, Bates Co., May 30.—Winter wheat is heading out, and the outlook now is that we shall harvest a very heavy crop. Hog are dying at a fearful rate of choiers. Corn al planted, and plowed once.

planted, and plowed once.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, May 30.—Our only fear now in regard to the winter wheat crop is that we shall have too heavy a growth of straw. Corn is growing finely; oats promise well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

VANDALIA, May 30.—Farmers are driving their work forward, and hope to have the corn planted in two weeks. Wheat good; oats medium.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JAMESON, Daviess Co., May 30.—Nearly all

JAMESON, Daviess Co., May 30.—Nearly all the corn planted in April and the early part of May is now being replanted.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

Kiddridge, Osage Co., May 30.—Winter wheat at this season of the year never looked better. Fruit crop in glorious condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Independence, May 30.—Prospects for ver wheat very good. Corn coming up well.

KANSAS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HURON, Atchison Co., May 30.—Corn planted early in May did not come good. All since all right. Winter wheat is the best at this time have seen in this State in twenty-one years. small grains of every description promise well It has been very wet here. No grasshoppers yet. Plenty of old corn in the county yet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Rice Co., May 80.—Corn coming up

well, considering the wet weather. More rain has fallen the last ten days than during the same time since the county was settled. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Buffalo, Wilson Co., May 30.—Corn mostly planted. Wet weather has seriously interfered with its cultivation. Coming up well. The prospects are still favorable for winter wheat. Oats were never better.

Oats were never better.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STOCKDALE, Riley Co., May 30.—Corn coming up well. Winter wheat a great/deal better than it promised in the spring. Never was a finer show for spring wheat and oats. The g. hs. still hatch, but disappear as fast as hatched, and no damage done.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EASTON, Fairbault Co., May 30.—Corn all lanted. Weather cold and wet. Grasshoppers are not hatching in quantities alarm. We fear them in July.

alarm. We lear them in July.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuil.

MATORVILLE, Dodge Co., May 30.—Small grain never looked better. Corn is looking fine. Farmers are busy cultivating it. A slight frost May 23. No serious injury.

THE DOCTORS.

THE DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 30.—The annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society convened here this morning, over 100 delegates being present. Dr. H. C. Bules, of Decorah, President of the Society, occupied the chair. Dr. Crouse, of Independence, read an interesting and well-written paper on diphtheria. This afternoon Dr. Bules delivered the annual address, giving a general review of the proceedings of the Society during the past and previous years. During to-morrow the election of officers will take place, and papers of different subjects of interest to the Society will be read.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—The second day's session of the Joint Convention of the Western Academy and Indiana Institute of Homeopathy was occupied in the presentation and discussion of papers on various subjects of interest to the medical fraternity. The Convention will be in session to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—The Homeopatha; continued their session to-day. Papers were read by Dr. McFarlan, of Henderson, Ky., Dr. Baer, of Richmond, Dr. O. S. Runnels, of this city, and Dr. Jones, of Connersyille, all on subjects connected with disease of women. Papers were also read from Dr. E. M. Hall, of Chicago, on "Functional Dystochia," and by Dr. W. P. Cole, of Chicago, on "Gonitis." The Bureau of Anatomy being called, Dr. Parson, President of the Western Academy, alluded with much feeling to the death of Dr. G. D. Beebe, of Chicago, At last year's meeting he was elected to the Chairmanship of this bureau, the place he was so well qualified to fill. His place was supplied by Dr. E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis. A dispatch of greeting was exchanged between the meeting here and one in Oskaloosa, Ia. A paper was read on "Hydrocele," by Dr. G. N. Foote, of Salsbury. The evening session was devoted to a banquet at the Hotel Bates.

SILVER.

Gov. Cullom Vetoes the Bill Lately Passed by the General Assembly.

He Says the Legislature Passed It for

Effect, Expecting His Veto. His Wish Is Father to Objections of

The Kettle Was Broken When Borrowed Whole When Returned, and

Most Diverse Character.

SPRINGFIELD. Ill., May 30 .- The following the full text of Gov. Cullom's message vetoing the bill to make silver coin a legal-tender in this State, which bill was passed by the Thir-

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGPIELD, May 30, 1877.—To the Hon. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State: I hand you herewith House Bill No. 47, for an act to make silver coins a legal-tender for the payment of debts in the State of Illinois, without my approval, and with my objections to the bill becoming a law. I do not believe such a statute is wise in its financial aspect or in accord with the Constitution of the United States or of this State. From information, I am of the opinion that the Legislature passed the bill HAINLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING SOLEMN

I am of the opinion that the Legislature passed the bill MAINLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING SOLEMN EXPRESSION TO A DESIRE that Congress would remonetize silver and provide for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar. If the United States should again adopt the double standard silver would soon become the general currency of the country, and in that case, if this bill were permitted to become a law, and there should be, as is liable to occur at any time, an issue of the subsidary silver coinage in excess of the amount needed for small change in the commercial transactions of the country, it would be at a discount more or less below the standard silver currency. Under these circumstances, it would be at a discount more or less below the standard silver currency. Under these circumstances, it would have given it a currency and value which it would not have in any other State. Illinois would assume the burden and inconvenience of a debased currency over the manufacture and coinage of which it has no control, and out of which it derives no profit.

It would not make money more plentiful, because it would expel an equivalent amount of better currency. It would not lighten the load of taxation, because the cost of everything used by the State, and the expense of maintaining the public institutions, would be increased in direct proportion to the decline in value of the currency in which the taxes were paid.

IT WOULD NOT HELP THE DEBTOR, because, in my judgment, the Constitution of the United States and of this State would forbid its application to existing contracts. It seems to me that the strongest advocates of the remonetization of silver by act of Congress must admit that individual State action, such as is proposed, is not one of sound policy, even if there were no constitutional objections in the way. Those of us whose business experience dates prior to 1861 have too vivid a recollection of the disadvantages of a local currency at a discount below that used by adjoining States to be willing to see it reimpo

that used by adjoining States to be willing to see it reimposed upon this State. If silver should be remonetized and the standard silver dollar restored to the people,

THE INJURIOUS EFFECT
of such legislation as is proposed by this bill would be felt more than it would otherwise. If the currency of the country should continue to be legal-tender notes, and the laws regulating the value and limiting theisaue of subsidiary silver coinage should continue in force, such coinage would probably remain at about par, and the bill, if it became a law, would have no particular effect, but what assurance have we that an overabundance of subsidiary silver coin will not be issued by Congress?

WHAT SECURITY HAVE WE,
if we declare by statute that all silver coin shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts, that such legislation may not be enacted in Congress as will result in Illinois becoming the receptacle of all the token currency, which the States around us will receive only standard gold and silver and legal tender notes, as current and valuable in one State as another? It is easy to talk about the good times to follow upon the passage of such a law, but it is absurd to say that the people of a State can be benefited by a scheme that

COMPELS THEM TO TAKE AT PAB
a currency that goes at a discount as soon as a State line is reached, and the immediate and earliest effect of which would be to enhance the cost to every citizen of the necessaries of life. But, whatever may be the opinion of the Legislature, or of the Executive, on the general question of policy involved, those, if necessary, must yield to the higher question whether the bill is in harmony with the State and National Constitutions. If, tried by such a test, the bill is not able to stand, it ought not to receive the Executive sanction, whatever merits it might otherwise possess.

THE BILL IS REFUGNANT TO THE CONSTITUTIONS of this State and of the United States, in the fact that its operation must be, as to past transactions, to impair the coligation of con

could be upheld. subsidiary sliver coin might be forced as a tender upon a creditor where he had no other express contract for other kinds of coin, and whatever might be the depreciation of the same, the creditor's right to demand currency would be taken away, and so the bill would OPERATE TO IMPAIR THE OBLIGATION OF THE CONTRACT

between the parties. The bill assumes to permit an obligor who has agreed, in express terms, to pay a debt in legal-tender notes, to pay the same in silver coin if he chooses to do so. Such a provision manifestly impairs the obligation of the contract where the silver coin is of less value than the legal-tender currency. This bill also interferes with the newer of Congress to regulate the value of money. The power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, is

VESTED IN CONGRESS

as a power, in solidae, in effect, without any reserve to the States, for powers conferred upon Congress the exercise of which is not expressly prohibited to the States are held to be exclusive when there is a direct repugnancy or incompatibility in their exercise by the State. The power has been exercised that subsidiary silver coin shall, in the absence of any agreement, be a legal tender or forced tender for only \$5. This bill declares it shall be a legal tender.

FOR AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT.

Congress gives subsidiary silver coin a money value in the payment of debts in sums of \$5, and not beyond. This bill attempts to give it a lawful and forced value beyond that amount. The declaration by Congress as to what should be the lawful money value of subsidiary silver, and to what amount, was, by necessary implication, a declaration that it should not have a different value, and that it should not have a different value, and that it should not have a different value, and that it should not be a lawful tender for a greater sum than that named in the law of Congress, save as parties might agree. There was no design in this by Congress to remit the matter to the several State Legislatures, nor could it, perhaps, have done so had that been its integition.

done so had that been its intention.

\*\*PINALLY\*\*,

this is, at the best, an experiment in a matter too delicate for experimental treatment. The dangers, it seems to me, are too many and great to venture upon it. In my opinion, if the way were clear to enact such a law under the Constitution of the United States and of this State, whatever effect, if any, the bill might have, would be injurious to the people of our State. And hence, for all these considerations, I am constrained by a conviction of duty to withhold my signature and approval.

S. M. Cullon, Governor.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 30.—A fashionable wedding occurred this afternoon, by which were united the lives of Mr. T. M. Walker, a wellunited the lives of Mr. T. M. Walker, a well-known young business man, and Miss Hattie Kern, daughter of Ald. David Kern, of the Sixth Ward. The marriage was performed by the Rev. McK. McElfresh, pastor of the University Methodist Church. The couple were attended by Miss Kellogg, of Tremont, and Mr. W. H. Kreitzer, of Bloomington. The wedding-gifts were numerous and valuable.

A FRAUDULENT CLAIM. San Francisco, May 30.—A Portland dis-patch says a suit has been instituted in the United States Court against W. C. Griswold, a claim agent, for the sum of \$40,000, upon the theory that the defendant collected \$20,000 of raudulent claims against the United States knowing the same to be unjust, and that, under the law, suit may be brought for double the amount of which the Government has been de-frauded. The claims grew out of Capt. Jesse Walker's company, which participated in the Rogue River War in 1854.

MARRIAGES. WAGNER-DURKIN-May 30, Mr. George A. Wagner and Miss Mary Durkin, at St. James' Catholic Church, Chicago.
WHEELER - BLANEY-Wednesday evening, May 30, at No. 86 Park avenue, by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D. James S. Wheeler and Miss Maggle Blaney, all of Chicago. No cards.
MOSHER-SMITH-On the 26th Instant, C. D. Mosher and Miss Clara L. Smith, by the Rev. Brooke Herford.

DEATHS.

riages to Rosentil.

ALLARD—At her residence, No. 484 w.
Adams st., May 29, Henrietts, beloved with
David Allard, ared 40 years.

Funeral services at the house, Thursday, ap, m. Remains taken East for burial.

GILBERT—Suddenly, on the 30th, Charles I
son of Charles M. and Mary E. Gilbert, an

son of Charles M. and Mary E. Gilbert, appears.
Funeral from his parents' residence, Ma Twenty-eignth-st., Friday morning.
REID—May 29, at Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan Brewster, wife of Dr. John Reid, of this city. Notice of truneral hereafter.
BY Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy. FITZOIBBONS—At the residence of his seal law, A. E. Atkins, No. 20 Willard-place, Wedday morning, May 30, 1877, Edmund Fingibbe aged 70 years.
Funeral from St. Columbkill Church, Thurse morning, May 31, at 10:30 o'clock, by carranged Calvary Cemetery. Friends of family invited. SCHUYLER—Harley, son of William H. Schiler, aged 13 years.
Funeral from residence, 227 South Leaviti-a Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m.
GULAGER—In New York, on Tuesday morning, May 29, of peritonitis, Caroline Augusta, wife late Col. Edward Brooks, of Detroit, Mich., in 37th year of the Republicant.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAF



For Use in the Norsery it Has No Bust Worth ten times its coat to every mother and fun n Christendom. Sample box, containing a care of unces each, sent free to any address on receiptor cents. Address B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PERFECT TOILET SOM

B. T. BABBITT, New York City. AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, And Wool Hate

Thursday Morning. May 31, at 9:30 c'clock.
At Butters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, second floor,
City and Country Merchants will always find good at
alable goods at our sales.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anciloneers. MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK Custom Made Clothing

Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, De., Thursday Morning, May 31, at 11 o'clock At our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. Also a Invoice of French Flowers, Ostrich Festhers an Plumes; an Invoice of Desirable Milliaers Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. 10,000 Yards Embroideries

AT AUCTION. HURSDAY MORNING, May 31, at our Salesroon 18 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE. Unredeemed Pledges

FROM A. GOLDSMID'S LOAN OFFICE. Thursday Morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock PINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELET, PLATED WARE, SILVERWARE, SIL, SIL ELISON, POMEROY & CO. OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday Morning, June 1, at 9:30 O'Clock,

FURNITURE One magnificent Champer Set, cost \$000. Elegant Parlor Furniture,

Immense display new and second-hand

CARPETS. Also, 50 brls Vinegar; 50 half-chests Tes. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctr's By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

On Thursday, May 31, at 9% o'clock, we shall sell, without reserve, a large invoice of Block-I lioilow-Ware, 30 elegant Parlor Suits, Refrantors, Chamber Setts, with Dressing-Cases, Walse Chairs and Rockers, Fancy Enameled Cottas and Rockers, Fancy Enameled Cottas Chamber Setts, Easy-Chairs, Bookcases, Walse Chamber Setts, Easy-Chairs, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Walnut Bedsteads, and Bureaus, Walnut Hair, Husk, and Wool Mattresses, Wire-Sprias, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office-Deaks, Velvet, Espain and Capets: 2008 Espain all leather-top Phaetons and Harnesses.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO. Auctionesses.

ON SATURDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock. **Dealers and Consumers** Can always and the largest and best-amorted steet of
450 Lots W. G. Croekery, Yellow and
Rockingham Ware.
300 pairs Window Shades,
Lot of second-hand Desks and Tables,
Children's Cribs and Bedsteads.

CANDY CELEBRATED the the Union express parts. 1 b and up 25, 4c, 60c per b. orders GUNTHER, those, Chicago. Your Old Clan be beautifully Dortheast United States of Co. D. Co. McLally, 80 Days at Clothes Sixth-ed., St. Leaks. PRESBYTE

Twelfth and Session of t sembly

The McCune Case Protest

Those Obnoxious R Regard to the Board of Mis

Report of the Commi olence-Election Officers.

The Publication of St Comes Up Agai Another Pro

The Customary Re Thanks --- A We the Y. M. C. Closing Remarks by D

the Moderator-Th bly Dissolve PRESBYTERI

A RESUM

WHAT THE GENERAL ASS The importance which attession of a large ecclesiastical to be overestimated, e try, through its past history, the intellectual cultivation, as ity of its 500,000 members. ably of the Presbyterian held its meetings in this city weeks, and which yesterds composed of representatives every State and Territory in t the State of Maine. In less the reports of the proceedings of will have affected the church churches,—from Londonderry and from Puget Sound to Char greater or less degree, each on of moral influence will be in purposes and new zeal, both ment of the highest interests not so highly favored as a schemes of good will be devise denial. self-sacrifice, and un The invisible forces of compa The invisible forces of compested love will receive a fiventhusiasm of humanity fuller flow.

There is something elevation throught these Commissione came for no personal ends, no subsidies. They came to of the Secretaries, who executive servants of the church had done during the past year, and wh

the Church had done during the past year, and what wand the prospects of the year came to learn from the Board sions what it had done for the provement of those in all parts could not maintain the institution of the provided in their worth. They came to lear of Foreign Missions what had their brother men in Africa, Ind Japan. They wished to know the country of the provided in the their brother men in Africa, Ina-Japan. They wished to know a men's Board what it had done men of the South. Some few in knowing what little had be Board of Relief for their brot who, worn out by work an almost abandoued by the not yet been so had die. All the institutions departments of church work we fore them for their inspection, the departments of church work fore them for their inspection, to their blame. They wished to their blame. They wished to contact with men from all parts order to have a better conception mon work of faith, and patience which they all had given their live to see the men who are laying the first the future on the frontiers, voices, learn their methods, as spirit. And all this they soughted the first the first part for the people to who voting there best labors and their. There were but few men in whose fame had traveled far. There were but few men in whose fame had traveled far. There were but few men in whose fame had traveled far. There were but few men in the positions that he presbyterian church by incace of the positions the long occupied. Many spe doubtless disappointed that the those who have become conspicue of the churches of which they we But the Assembly was not designe parade, nor were the Commission for a grand review. The majorit middle life, although almost all sidered as veterans, if years of denial in all parts of our land cou so. They were sober, thoughtful and practical men who evidently. et with men from all

Church, or wished to do the trest.

Their intercourse with each of mently courteous. In the warmth scarcely anything was said that copy or indicated the existence of ings or improper heat. While the seemed to be new men, there were ent who often had been members bly to expedite its business and occlures. The hard work was do mittee-rooms by men who were of their duties, and who were not not ime giving their thoughts to the athem. The reports were able doc without exception, were worthy obly and of the men who drew them small task to frame a report on toy opinion, and recommend such aches aubserve the wide interests of the said of the small task to frame a report on to opinion, and recommend such as best subserve the wide interests of "ven in the reports that were not Assembly could not but recogniz which drew them up.

As there was but little that den part of the speakers anything mostatement and good strong sens few displays of eloquence. Yet topics were broached on which me it was very evident that there were who could speak with power if should demand, as was clearly see of the consideration of the quen respondence with the Southern Church. That they were conserva in the general opposition to the Synodical representation of the Synodical representation. respondence with the Southern Church. That they were conserva in the general opposition to the Synodical representation, and the hess to constitute a Court of A should be outside of the Assemble with the Assembly in its year and taking all judicial case own hands for final adjudicant this might relieve the Assembly but incumber the Presbyterian more machinery, when already, it of many of its members, its Book and Digest convey too strongly that the great work of the Church heretics to trial. This sentiment in an existence before the time of missionary zeal, but such opinions wor in these better days of increasing the sentiment of mind in the Assembly not backward, but in the directic charity and a more hopeful faith not the slightest word that indica relaxation of hold upon the essent tianity, as the Great Master lays but, on the contrary, the temper the Assembly, as shown from day testimony to the fact that Presby laters of these times are less than their fathers as to their of their old formulas and creeds. I spired, but Augustine, and Anselm were not. The views of Genevasan are to be received only so far as the themselves to each man's conscient Word of God. There is no lack of the second of God. There is no lack of the second of God. There is no lack of the second of God.

denial in all parts of our land cou-so. They were sober, thought't and practical men, who evidently the work for which the Presby them, according to the best of The most were modest and retir sppeared to consider themselves ments of the wisdom of the Church, or wished to do the tarest.

y 29, at Santa Barbara, Cal., Je rife of Dr. John Reid, of this city. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

TOILET SOAT

RABBITT, New York City.

WOOLENS, CLOTHING es, Straw Good

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anetioneers. MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK

tom Made Clothing,

degrooms, 118 and 120 Wabssh-av. Also as of French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers and an Invoice of Destrable Millinery Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers. 00 Yards Embroideries AT AUCTION.

WNBROKER'S SALE. edeemed Pledges A. GOLDSHID'S LOAN OFFICE, y Morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock E GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, BIAMONDS, JEWELRY, D WARE, SILVEWARE, Etc., Etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

EGULAR WEEKLY SALE Morning, June 1, at 9:30 O'Clock,

RNITURE ant Parlor Furniture, CARPETS.

bris Vinegar; 50 half-chests Tes. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctr's GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

day, May 31, at 046 o'clock, we shall at reserve, a large invoice of Block-Tiage, 30 elegant Parlor Suita, Refragers ber Setta, with Dressing-Cases, Waining Rockers, Fancy Enameled Cottage etts, Easy-Chairs, Bookcases, Wardnut Bedstesda, and Burcaus, What-Trees, Exicusion-Tables, Lounges, and Wool Mattressee, Wire-Springs, Parlor and Office-Deaks, Velvet, En-Brussels, and Wool Carpets; some eleber-top Phaetons and Harnesses.

ORGE P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers. FURDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock,

rs and Consumers

OTHES-CLEANING Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expense. Lip promoted C. O. D. COOK & McLallan, 800 Dearthorn and 2011 West Mindlesses for Chicago, 1071 Notice Statement of Cooking of Cooking to Chicago, 1071 Notice Statement of Cooking of Cooking to Chicago, 1071 Notice Statement of Cooking to Chicago, 1071 Notice Statement of Cooking to Cooking the Cookin PRESBYTERIANS.

Twelfth and Last Day's Session of the Assembly.

the McCune Case Disposed Of-An Elaborate Protest.

Those Obnoxious Resolutions in Regard to the Foreign Roard of Missions.

ort of the Committee on Benev olence-Election of Board Officers.

The Publication of Sunday Papers Comes Up Again---Yet Another Protest.

the Customary Resolutions Thanks .-- A Word for the Y. M. C. A.

losing Remarks by Dr. Gibson and the Moderator-The Assembly Dissolved.

PRESBYTERIANS.

A RESUME.

WHAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DID importance which attaches itself to a to be overestimated, especially when that by has a commanding influence in our coun-through its past history, and the wealth, mtellectual cultivation, and the high moral of its 500,000 members. The General Asbly of the Presbyterian Church, which has ad its meetings in this city for the past two aposed of representatives of churches from ry State and Territory in the Union, except morts of the proceedings of this great body durches,—from Londonderry to Santa Barbara, and from Puget Sound to Charleston Bay. To a ster or less degree, each one of these centres noral influence will be inspired with new nt of the highest interests of their own com-mities, and for the welfare of those who are so highly favored as themselves. New sacrifice, and unrequited service

e is something elevating in the idea which There is something elevating in the idea which togeth these Commissioners together. They mee for no personal ends, for no bonors, for so sheddles. They came to learn from the lips of the Secretaries, who are the especial mentitive servants of their Church, what the Church had done through them dring the past year, and what were the needs and the prospects of the year to come. They must to learn from the Board of Home Missions what it had done for the spiritual impresents of those in all parts of our land who wild not maintain the institutions of the Gospi, or who did not yet prize them according to their worth. They came to learn of the Board of Foreign Missions what had been done for ther worth. They came to learn of the Board of Foreign Missions what had been done for the brother men in Africa, India, China, and Jan. They wished to know of their Freedman for the freedman of the South. Some few had an interest is knowing what little had been done by the band of Relief for their brother ministers, via, worn out by work and years, and since abandoned by the Church, had set jet been so happy as to inest abandoned by the Church, had at yet been so happy as to a first the control of the control

of the churches of which they were the pastors. But the Assembly was not designed to be a dressparade, nor were the Commissioners gathered for a grand review. The majority were men of middle life, aithough almost all might be considered as veterans, if years of toil and self-denial in all parts of our land could make them to the majority were sober, thoughful, courageous, and practical men, who evidently meant to do the work for which the Presbyters had sent them, according to the best of their ability. The most were modest and retiring. But few speared to consider themselves the embodiments of the wisdom of the Presbyterian Church, or wished to do the talking for the rest.

Church, or wished to do the talking for the rest.

Their intercourse with each other was emimently courteons. In the warmth of discussion sureely anything was said that called for apology or indicated the existence of ruffled feelings or improper heat. While the larger part seemed to be new men, there were emough present who often had been members of the Assembly to expedite its business and direct fits procedures. The hard work was done in the committee-rooms by men who were no novices in their duties, and who were not now for the first time giving their thoughts to the subjects before them. The reports were able documents, and, without exception, were worthy of the Assembly and of the men who drew them up. It is no small task to frame a report on topics of divided opinion, and recommend such action as shall best subserve the wide interests of the Church. Nen in the reports that were not adopted the Assembly could not but recognize the ability which drew them up.

As there was but 'little that demanded on the part of the speakers anything more than clear statement and good strong sense, there were

which draw them up.

As there was but little that demanded on the part of the speakers anything more than clear statement and good strong sense, there were live displays of eloquence. Yet when some topics were broached on which men felt deeply, it was very evident that there were many there who could speak with power if the occasion should demand, as was clearly seen on the day of the consideration of the question of cornenomence with the Southern Presbyterian Church. That they were conservative was seen a the general opposition to the feature of speakers to constitute a Court of Appeals which should be outside of the Assembly and be a kind of pripatetic Star Chamber accompanying the Assembly in its yearly meetings, at taking all judicial cases into its own hands for final adjudication. Though this might relieve the Assembly, it would be incumber the Presbyterian Church with here machinery, when already, in the optnion analy of its members, its Book of Discipline all Digest convey too strongly the impression hat the great work of the Church is to bring lattice to trial. This sentiment might have had a crittence before the time of revirals and amount of mind in the Assembly plainly was at backward, but in the direction of a large fairly and a more hopeful faith. There was at the slightest word that indicated the least stantion of hold upon the essentials of Christian, as the Great Master lays them down; on the contrary, the temper and spirit of Assembly, as shown from day to day, bore though the fact that Presbyterian minor these times are less solicitous their fathers as to the non-essentials of the same of these times are less solicitous their fathers as to the non-essentials of the same of these times are less solicitous their fathers as to the non-essentials of the same of these times are less solicitous their fathers as to the non-essentials of the on the same of these times are less solicitous their fathers as to the non-essentials of the others. The non-essentials of the others are the solicitous their fa

ers. The sight of colored Commissioners, and the interest with which their speeches were listened to, showed that in this Assembly there was no "color-line."

As the work of the Church is mainly the same from year to year, the work of each Assembly must principally be the continuance and modification of what previous Assemblies have done. While no new questions relating to the great Boards came under discussion, a new impetus was undoubtedly given to them all. The home and foreign work elicited the most interest, appealing as it does directly to the sympathies of Christian hearts. The acts distinctly new, and which will be felt throughout the Church, were the movements toward the reconstruction of the Assembly and the assertion of its own dignity, so that henceforth it will not be a mendicant with hat in hand begging for a place where it can be sustained. This act will be universally commended. The decision to decline fraternal conference with the Southern Church until it demands no more from the Northern Assembly than the Northern Assembly asks from it will be received with a sorrewful content on the part of most, for all had hoped that at this Assembly the strife between brethren might be forever ended.

Some things that are vital to its interests it did not do,—and they are of such a nature that those whom they affect the nearest will be the last to speak of them. It is a blemish to this Church that it has yet made no provision that deserves the name for its laborious and faithful ministers when they are laid aside from work. Fresbyterians are far behind their Methodist brethren or their Roman Catholic brethren in this regard. Here is work for the Elders of the Church. To care for their veterans would do the Church more honor than to found theological seminaries and give a gratuitous support to its young theologians. This home work would not check the foreign. It would aid much in making the Church was a gratuitous support to its young theologians. This home work would not check the foreign. It would aid muc

Assembly were graced with a pecunar pathos and solemnity.

It has done the city good to have such a body in its homes and streets for the past two weeks. The appearance of these ministers in the different pulpits has increased the spirit of Christian union and fellowship. It is hoped that the Assembly well have research to recent the part of the sample well have research to recent the part of the sample well have research to recent the sample well have a research to recent the sample well have research to recent the sample well sembly will have no reason to regret its mee

GENERAL BUSINESS.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES. The General Assembly was called to order vesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Eells, Moderator, in the chair. The usual religious exercises began with the Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hall.

The Assembly sang part of Hymn 597, "Blest be the tie that binds." The Rev. Dr. White Dr. Eells read from the third chapter Ephesians: "For this reason I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." The passage needed no comments; it was probably the last chapter which the brethren would pointed to the love which bound Christians to

gether in the household of faith, and under the common Head. This love was not a conviction of the intellect; it was an experience of the feel it, know it, and, in a certain sense, communicate it, and, going hence, may make known the love of Christ which makes us the children Commissioners, who spoke to the passage read. The Rev. Mr. Wilder closed the services with

Tuesday's proceedings. It was the Rev. Mr. Davies and not the Rev. J. Irwin Smith the Times' report of his address on reduced representation.]

PRAYER. Dr. Grier submitted the following final report: Your Committee on the Polity of the Church recommend the following answer:
While we have no law requiring the closing of the sessions of the Church Session with prayer, yet, by deliverances of past General Assemblies, the omission to close any session of any of the judicatories of the Church with prayer has been

Following is the portion of the overture reported upon (heretofore published).

"According to the law of the Presbyterian Church can say of its judicatories take a recess without closing the particular session with prayer?"

Dr. McMasters thought the matter had better be left where the Form of Government leaves it. Reference to Chap. 12, Sec. VIII., showed that every particular session of Presbyteries must be opened and closed with prayer. But he could suggest cases where recess was taken several times during a day's session, and he did not think it was contemplated that prayer should be had before and after each recess.

Dr. Braddock thought that the difficulty arose from a confusion of terms between "recess" and "adjournment." He moved a verbal amendment accordingly.

The Rev. Mr. Laidlaw, on behalf of the Committee, said that they had answered the question asked of them. They left the matter where it was, and simply pointed out what the Form of Government set forth.

The Rev. J. Irwin Smith moved to amend the amendment, and proposed the following:

The Rev. J. Irwin Smith moved to amend the amendment, and proposed the following:

The recess does not imply the close of a seasion. The remainder of the answer is found in the Form of Government, Chap. XII., Sec. 8, and Chap. XI., Sec. 10.

The latter amendment was concurred in, and the report as amended was adopted.

THE FOREIGN BOARD.

Dr. Findley moved a reconsideration of the action by which the resolutions of Dr. Wilder, in reference to an investigation of the Foreign Board of Missions, were referred to a special committee to report at the next Assembly. He said if the resolutions were spread upon the minutes and went before the Church they would do great damage. They should come up now, and if true should be reported upon; but it was not right to let them go out if they were groundless.

Mr. Hellidsey henced the motion would prevail.

minutes and went before the Church they would do great damage. They should come up now, and if true should be reported upon; but it was not right to let them go out if they were groundess.

Mr. Halliday hoped the motion would prevail. The resolutions were beginning to bring suspicion on the Board. If the idea embodied in them went forth it would sap the confidence of the Church now. "Don't let us." said he, "do anything which will scatter among the churches the opinion that there is anything wrong in the administration of the Board, or that the Board itself is not willing to look into any matters that may be brought before it." He trusted no action would be taken that would withdraw the sympathy and contributions from the noble work which was in such good hands. [Applause.]

Mr. Kingsbury did not see why the Assembly should take action in regard to a paper that was exceptional in its character in such an exceptional way, without a single word of debate, and without reference to a committee to consider whether it was worthy to go down to the Church and be made the subject of discussion during the year. This was not only unjust but altogether unnecessary. There was no well-grounded information bearing in the direction of the presolutions, and they could only do harm.

Dr. Wilder hoped the motion to reconsider would not prevail. He wished to say in deprecation of any apprehension on the part of the brethren who had spoken, that he claimed to love the dear Foreign Board and every officer of it more than any other man on the floor. And he claimed to have sacrificed more for it. It was only in the spirit of kindness, truth, and loyalty to the Church and the Board that be had offered the resolutions,—the most succere and deep and abiding kindness. He desired only to do good and not evil to the Board all the days of his life. But mistakes had been made; and he was convinced, from his thirty-one years of experience, that the administration of its affairs might be greatly improved. If the vote were reconsidered and an in

the Assembly, and the Board, was to have the latter examined. It could utand the light, he believed, and he was in favor of shedding upon it all the light that was possible.

The Rev. J. Irwin Smith said the question was not really on the investigation. The resolutions were imputations on the Board. In sending the resolutions down, a pall would hang over the Board for twelve months. He believed Dr. Wilder to be loyal to the Board, but these resolutions cast imputations on the Board in advance of any investigation. If it was decided to send them down, he should exercise his privilege of protesting against such action.

A prominent delegate near the reporters' table remarked, sotto voce, that he didn't believe Dr. Wilder was loyal to the Board or the cause itself.

The Rev. Mr. Coan had labored under the Foreigu Board for twenty years, and found no fault in its administration. He thought that these imputations against men high in the Church were dangerous to its well-being. It was alleged that the salaries of the Secretaries had been increased. Well, he knew of cases where the Secretaries had given up a part of the salary voted to them, and, in order not to seem invidious, the amounts were lumped, together. He deprecated any such investigation as that proposed.

The Moderator reminded the Assembly that it was too late in the day for long speeches.

The motion was the reconsidered, and the

The Moderator reminded the Assembly that it was too late in the day for long speeches. The motion was then reconsidered, and the Rev. Mr. Barnes moved that the Committee report to this Assembly. The motion prevailed and the Committee retired.

CHINESE EVANGELIZATION.

Dr. Van Dyke said this seemed to be the hour of sober second thought, and he would therefore, at the Moderator's suggestion, move to reconsider the vote taken the day before in regard to Chinese evangelization, with a view to moving that this subject be referred to the Home and Foreign Mission Boards for mutual conference. He believed that the Home Board should be consulted in this very important matter just as much as the Foreign Board.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Dr. Van Dyke them moved to refer the report on this subject, with the amendments adopted, etc., to the Home and Foreign Mission Boards. Carried.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SYNODICAL COM-

Dr. Maxwell moved that the Assembly take up unfinished business. The motion was not at the time adopted, and, on motion of Dr. Finley, the matter o considering the constitutionality of the Synodical Committee on Benevolence was taken up.

Dr.Torrey, Chairman of the Committee, said he would be sorry to see the Committee abolished unless something better was substituted in its place. The Committee found that its most implace. uniess something better was substituted in its place. The Committee found that its most important duty was to supervise and stimulate the benevolent work of the churches. The work of supervising the Boards was incidental and secondary. The constitutional difficulties in the way-of the Committee's operations had greatly interfered with its efficiency. He submitted, referring to the points made by the Social Committee, that the Assembly did actually appoint the Committee, working through the synods. It was stated that the Committee sacted for the people as against the Board, but this was not a fair assumption. Neither was it fair to say that the Committee was only intended as a temporary expedient. The fourth recommendation of the Special Committee was that sithough there was no language in the Committee, they still thought that its constitutionality was doubtful.

Committee, they still thought that its constitutionality was doubtful.

The Rev. Mr. White hoped that action would
be taken which would abolish the Committee.
He thought it was useless, and that the coach
would run as well on four wheels as five.

Amid some confusion, caused by a band passing the hall, the majority report was adopted.

M'CUNE. On motion of the Rev. Mr. McKinney, the relation to the Skinner-McCupe matter. He

offered the following resolution: Resol ved, That the complaints of the Rev. Drs. Skinner and West against the Presbytery and the Synod of Cincinnati be referred to a Committee of Resolved. That each side of the question have he privilege of nominating to the Assembly five nembers of the Committee, and that the Moderator poolin the eleventh member, who shall act as

appoint the eleventh member, was small Chairman. Resolved, That this Committee meet in Cincin-

The Rev. Mr. McAuley asked if the parties consented to this.

Dr. McKinney said one party or one side had consented. Another party, on the other side, had his doubts. Dr. McKinney believed that if a committee was appointed the parties would be assured of a fair hearing and would consent to

port was adopted.

The report was then adopted.

The Committee's report on the remaining Cincinnati records received some verbal alterations,

Synois.

A PROTEST.

The Rev. Mr. McCrea submitted a lengthy protest against the action taken in the Skinner-McCune case.

It set forth that the action was contrary to

It set forth that the action was contrary to the constitution of the Church and past precedents; that the complainants had the sight to appeal and complain,—a right which could not be taken away constitutionally; that the appeals and complaints were in due order, and that the only duty devolving upon the Judicial Committee was to properly arrange the papers and proceed to try the case. Instead of this, the Judicial Committee transcended its power, and passed judgment upon the appeals and complainants without arguing the case, dismissing some of the complaints, and referring others back to the Synod, when, in reality, the appellants had not only a right to be heard, but the Assembly was bound to try the case, and had no other alternative.

The Rev. Mr. McLain asked what would be the effect of the protest.

The Moderator said it would be put upon the records. That was all. It was the privilege of any member to protest against any action of the Assembly.

Mr. Safford moved that a committee of five,

any member to protest against any action of the Assembly.

Mr. Safford moved that a committee of five, of which Dr. Hatfield should be Chairman, be appointed to reply to the protest. Agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Fredericks then submitted the report of the Committee on Leave of Absence. They had excused 121,—none without a good and sufficient reason. reason.

The report was concurred in.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. ACTION ON MR. WILDER'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following report was next read:

The following report was next read:

The Committee appointed to bring in a report upon the paper presented by the Rev. R. G. Wilder in reference to the Board of Foreign Missions present the following:

Your Committee have found it impossible to enter into any examination of the matter referred to them because of the absence of the representatives of the Board, and of their records, and the impropriety of having exparts statements in the matters referred to in said paper. The Committee can neither judge of the wisdom of the suggestions for the improvement of the administration of

paper presented by the nev. m. c. arway from the records of the General Assem and that all the matters embraced in it be refet to the Board of Foreign Missions, and that Wilder be required to appear before that Board Wilder be required to appear before that Board will be seen to be seen the seen and present the seen the seen that the se

Dr. Malin moved that the report be adopted.
Mr. McKibben wanted it amended so that the
Board would report to the next assembly upon
the matter. [Cries of "No."]
Mr. Sprecker said the Committee did not

Mr. Sprecker said the Committee did not think it proper to make such a recommendation for the reason that, after Brother Wilder should have appeared before the Board and preferrs his charges, if he found they had not receive sufficient attention, it was competent for his to request of the next Assembly a committe before whom to lay his charges, —a course which in the judgment of the Committee, he (Wilde should have adopted in the first instance.

DR. WILDER

should have adopted in the first instance.

DR. WILDER

said he had had no bearing before the Committee. He had not been given a hearing before the Board, and the officers of the Board had at last refused to renly to his letters on this correspondence. He regretted to be referred to the Board. Much as he loved them, he knew too well their fixed and inflexible views. He knew the risk he stood in assuming the position he had. This disposition of the papers would not secure the object desired. Missionaries had complained to him of the immense disparity in their naw and disposition of the papers would not secure the object desired. Missionaries had complained to him of the immense disparity in their pay and that of the gentlemen in the Home Office, and had threatened to resign the service if this disparity was continued. In fact, he had seen the heads of twenty such missionaries cut off.

Elder Grier held that such instinutions should not go out against the Board to stab it to the heart, and to injure, moreover, every other Board of the Church. To have these insinuations and suspicious hanging over the

sinuations and suspicious hanging over the Board for a year would result in decreasing its contributions at least \$150,000. He hoped the resolutions would be sent back to the Board and Board for a year would result in decreasing its contributions at least \$150,000. He hoped the resolutions would be sent back to the Board and by them considered.

The Rev. Mr. McKibben said his amendment was simply that the Board should report to the Assembly. These Boards were practically absolute in their sphere, and rather than vote to have no report of the investigation made, he would vote to lay the whole thing on the table.

have no report of the investigation made, he would vote to lay the whole thing on the table.

DR. VAN DYKE
said he was one of the members whom Mr. Wilder had referred to as not answering his letter. He had considered this letter as intended to prejudice him in the matter, and he had simply put it one side. The Board was responsible for its actions to the Assembly. Never had any respectful application been made which had not been respectfully answered. He denounced these resolutions as wholesale charges against honorable individuals who were not present to defend themselves. It was a gross impropriety, to use no stronger language, to so present such resolutions. If Mr. Wilderwished to come before the Board and make good his charges,—for instance, his charge of falsehood against Dr. Ellinwood—

Mr. Wilder—I make no such charges.

Dr. Van Dyke—The Church understands it so. If he will come there and make his charges those matters will be fully explained to him. If he will make his explanation as to why, when he is at home for two years on the ground of ill-health, he employs his time to damage the reputation of the Board in the Church,—if he wants to have that explained, I pledge him, sir—

There were cries of "Order," and other signs.

There were cries of "Order," and other sign There were cross of "Order," and other signs of disapproval at the Doctor's reference to Mr. Wilder.

The Rev. Mr. McKibben—That is personal.
Dr. Van Dyke—Certainly, that's personal.
The Moderator—Such allusions as express private opinions are not proper. [Applause.]
Dr. Van Dyke—I stand corrected. I am not here to make any personal reference to any.

Dr. Van Dyke—I stand corrected. I am not here to make any personal references to anybody. I have kept still when men as honorable as there are in the Presbyterian Church have been impeached before this court without any opportunity to reply, and I merely intimate the relation this brother sustains to that Board, and I pledge him if he will come there and bring these charges he will have full justice done him.

The Kev. Mr. McKibben's amendment was laid on the table. the table.
The Rev. Mr. Shiland observed that the Rev.

The Rev. Mr. Shiland observed that the Rev. Mr. Wilder had a very curious way of loving the Foreign Board. Professing to love it dearly, he was here attacking it, and brining insinuations and suspicious against it.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday said that the paper should have been brought before the Standing Committee and investigated in the regular way. The Rev. Mr. Davies believed that it would be impossible to avoid an investigation, and that to oppose this would damage the Board of Foreign Missions. The charges had been made, and must be inquired into for the sake of the Board itself.

THE REV. MR. EATON

consented. Another party, on the other side, had his doubts. Dr. McKinnev believed that if a committee was appointed the parties would be assured of a fair hearing and would consent to the arrangement.

The arrangement.

The Rev. Mr. James, who is on McCune's side, and must be inquired into for the sake of the accommittee of one to confer with the parties and see if they agreed to the arrangement.

The Rev. Mr. James, who is on McCune's side, and that the other parties, Drs. Skinner and West, had previously refused to leave the main the committee when his side had proposed it. He was now opposed to having any such extra-judicial and extra-constitutional Committee as this appointed. He thought the matter should heleft to the Synod. After the Synod had finished the matter, it would then be time enough for the Assembly to take it up, and it would find that it had a big enough job on land. Land it would mish that it had a big enough job on land. Land resolutions offered by Dr. McKinney, were laid on the table, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. McCres, of Clucimutt, wished to give notice of a protest against this action, in riply to Dr. McLain, the Moderator amounced the names of the Synod of Eric being first taken. The Committee on Resource of the Synod of Eric being first taken. The Committee on Resorts of the Synod of Eric being first taken. The Committee on Resorts of the Synod of Eric being first taken. The Committee on Resorts of the Synod of the Syn

fore.

The Rev. J. Irwin Smith rose to move an amendment for the word "indorsement," in the first sentence. He could not think what word would best suit [laughter], but finally thought "rejoicing" would do. The amendment was not seconded, and the resolution was passed.

BOARD ELECTIONS.

The election of Boards for the ensuing year was then taken up, all the gentlemen nomiwas then taken up, all the gentlemen nominated by the respective committees being unanimously elected. All the names have been published in the reports of the committees except the members of the Board of Ministerial Relief, who were elected as follows: To serve one year, the Rev. V. D. Reed, Thomas J. Shepherd, John C. Fair, William J. Crowell. To serve two years, the Rev. Charles A. Dickey, Henry E. Niles, George Jutkin, Thomas Potter. To serve three years, the Rev. J. H. Mason Knox, the Rev. J. Frederic Dripps, the Rev. W. E. Ten Brocck, and Robert Cornelius.

Motions for the publication of the minutes under the coutrol of the Stated Clerk and authorizing the Treasurer to pay bills were unanimously adopted.

THANKS.

THANKS.

The Rev Dr. Rockwell offered a series of reso

The Rev Dr. Rockwell offered a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Assembly be tendered to the Rev. Drs. Gibson. Mitchell, V. A. Turpin, and others of the Committee of Arrangements for their earness and unremitting efforts for the entertainment and coinfort of the Commissioners, and accommodation and convenience of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of the Assembly are due to the churches and people of Chicago for their generous and noble hospitality; for the cordial welcome they have given them, and the constant efforts they have made for their comfort and pleasure.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Assembly are given to The Tairune, Times, Inder-Ocean, and other papers of the city, and their reporters, who have given faithful reports of its daily deliberations, by which we have been enabled to keep up the connection of our acts and decisions from day to day.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Assembly are

the connection of our acts and decisions from day to day.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Assembly are due to the various railroad companies who have passed the Commissioners at recinced fares over several roads, and to the Postmaster and his assistants, who have so efficiently brought the facilities of the Post-Office within easy reach of the Assembly.

The Stated Clerk, Dr. Hatfield, put the las

Mr. McMillan's amendment was accepted, and the resolutions, thus amended, were then put and adopted.

BREEVOLENT WORK.

The final roll-call came up pext, after which the Rev. Dr. Findley, of the Committee on Benevolence, submitted the following report:

The General Assembly's Committees of the Synod on the Benevolent Work of the Church, which the Assembly at its present session has discontinued has done much in some sections of the Church in systematizing and stimulating the benevolence of the churche. Its aim has been to raise to a higher level the grace of Christian griving throughout the Church, and thus to "give additional strength and volume to the stream" of the Church's benevolence. The political crisis through which our country passed during the last ecclesiastical year, producing, as it did, great want of confidence in commercial circles and stagnation in business operations, has serjously interfered with the raising of means for the carrying on of the benevolent work of the Church.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to present full statistics of the benevolence of the churches for the year 1876, because such statistica are not ordinarily read or closely examined. They have thought it best to present the most important facts deduced from a carefully-prepared statistical tube, which facts may serve to stimulate the churches to greater liberality in future.

The total amount contributed to the eight Boards during the year 1875 is \$1,084,463, and the total amount given to the same Boards in 1876 is \$348,889, showing a decrease in the contributions of \$82,414. This actual decrease in the mount of funds at the disposal of the Boards is to be attributed to the pecuniary stringency of the times rather than to any want of interest in the operations of the Boards or decline in the benevolent feelings of the people of the churches.

The careful management of the business of the different Boards has done much to sustain our benevolent operations, and the announcement that the Foreign and Domestic Boards ar

The report was adopted without debate.

The report was adopted without debate.

THE SEWICKLEY CHURCH.

Dr. Bittinger said he had a short protest to present, which would call for no answer. He read as follows:

The undersigned would respectfully present the following protest against the action of the Assembly in the case of the Sewickley Church against the action of the Synod of Erle:

1. We protest because the Session was denied a hearing before the Judicial Committee,—the only committee appointed by the Assembly for the hearing of such cases, and before which all testimony and arguments may be fully brought, and thus, under the plan, its complaint was not a judicial complaint.

2. We protest because the Committee on Bills and Overtures into whose hands the papers were put confessedly setted as a quasi-judicial committee—thus exercising functions unknown to the constitution of said Committee, and therefore of doubtful authority, if not entirely void.

3. We protest, because the Assembly, by adopting the doctrine of the Synod of Erle, viz.: "That any voluntary responsible connection with the publishing of a Sunday paper is inconsistent with mem-

cision of which the Sewickley Church had never asked, and in thus deciding acted contrary to the general practice of Synods and Assemblies, and contrary to the spirit and teachings of our Book.

4. We protest, because, by laying down this doctrine as a rule of interpretation, the liberty of said Session is obstructed, if not bentirely taken away, and the liberty of individual Christians in matters indifferent as well.

5. We protest because the expection seems the

manufacturing agencies and establishments which a modern civilization has brought with it.

6. We protest against this action of the Assembly because, with all due deference to it, it does seem to us that when the deliberations on so grave and complicated a question as the Sunday question are suddenly brought to a close, first by the impatience of the Assembly to hear debate; secondly, by the call of the previous question, there was not that willingness to hear, that forbearance towards complainants, which the importance of the case or the intricaces of the question demanded.

7. We protest because, by this action, the question, instead of being a single one of the sanctity of the Sabbath and the relations of a particular individual to it, has now become a question of the

It was placed on the records under the rule.

ANOTHER.

Dr. Wilder said he also had a protest to submit.

Mr. Hotchkin inquired whether a protest was in order against anything except a judicial pro-

ceeding.

The Moderator replied in the affirmative.
Dr. Wilder then presented the following:
The undersigned begs to protest against the action of this Assembly referring the paper proposing instructions to our Foreign Board to the Board tion of this Assembly referring the paper proposi-ing instructions to our Foreign Board to the Board itself, because,

1. Said action refers the case to the party most 1. Said action refers the case to the party most interested in it.
2. Said action refers the case to the party most binsed against the author of the said papers, and hence gives no hope for an important hearing or of an issue which may result in correcting the mistakes complained of in the Foreign Board administration.

R. G. WILDER.

tration. R. G. WILDER.
It went on the records under the rule.
Dr. Malin moved that the protest be passed with the other papers to the Board of Foreign Missions. Agreed to.
A motion of Dr. Hatfield, all the Standing Committees were discharged.

The minutes of the session were then read

PARTING WORDS.

THE REV. MR. GIBSON,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements,
then stepped forward to say a parting word to
the Assembly. He was very glad to deprecate the idea so often expressed that the entertainment of the Assembly was such a heavy burden. It was a good deal more of a bugbear than a burden. It was like a good many other burdens that seemed heavy at first, but which people after-wards found they could bear easily, and even with pleasure. He could say that the families, the churches, and the ministers of Chicago had enjoyed having the Assembly meet here. He felt, indeed, like applying the lines of the

enjoyed having the Assembly meet here. He felt, indeed, like applying the lines of the hymn,

When we asunder part,

It gives us inward pain,

and be thought he could complete the verse by adding, "We hope to meet again." [Applause.]

He alluded to the vote to inquire about the propriety of changing the place of meeting and its subsequent reconsideration, and said he thought everybody would agree that the Committee had overdome matters instead of underdoing anything. For instance, they did give the Assembly a very warm reception. [Laughter.] They had a perfect south wind blowing, the sun growing, and everything perfect. [Laughter.] They had a perfect south wind blowing, the sun growing, and everything perfect. [Laughter.] Texen delegates from as far south as Baltimore were not able to stand the weather of that very hot Saturday, and clamored for relaxation. The Committee was equal to the emergencies. After that motion was passed, at the very next session they had a good northeaster blowing, and they had kept it up all the week. [Laughter.] He would not claim that the hall was a marvel of acoustics, but it was conceded that the difficulties were due not so much to the objectionable place, but to two things over which the Committee had no control—the weather and the Assembly. [Laughter.] He had explained how they got rid of the weather difficulty, but he did not think is need what praise was due in that regard. [Laughter.] It would have been cheaper and eaself to have had the meeting in one of the churches, but had the meeting in one of the churches, but had the meeting in one of the churches, but had the meeting in one of the churches, but had the meeting in one of the churches, but had the meeting in one of the churches, but had the meeting in the respective head to the respective for the head of the Assembly. It is a proving the control of the characteristics of the church sale in that regard. [Laughter.] had the meeting in one of the churches, but had the meeting in the respondence were such to the control of

THE MODERATOR arose and said: I have only to say in reply to the remarks made by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements that I have no doubt a carpeas the sentiment of all the Assembly when I say that these feelings which have been

Dr. Hathein—I move that the General Assembly be now dissolved.

The motion was agreed to.

THE MODERATOR

then spoke as follows:

FATHERS AND BERTHERN: It is with peculiar feelings that I say a few words to you before we separate. I shall begin by saying that, personally, I am thankful to God for the spirit that has been manifested in all this session; and I doubt not I express the feelings of all who have been attending upon the Assembly, whether as members or as others, when I say I think we may congratulate ourselves and express our thanks to our Great Head for the unanimity that has prevailed in all our deliberations, and in the attainment of their results. We have been sitting in these high places of the Church for the last two weeks, observed not only by those below us of our own denomination, but observed by the world literally from day to day as we have passed through our business. It is said that in some parts of the Alps, at evening when the sun has gone down to the valleys below, but his beams still linger around the snow-capped summits above, the shepherd, whose cottage is the highest, and therefore had the latest rays shining upon it, takes his horn, sounds through it the words, "Praise ye the Lord," and all the other shepherds below him from point to point on the mountainsides, at this signal, take their horns and utter the same words; and, as the summons echoes and re-echoes from rock to rock along the rugged fastnesses, in the midst of which they have their homes, we are told that all the households come out, and, with uncovered heads, offer their evening sacrifice of thankfulness and prayer. God grant that as, from this highest place of our Church, we give the key-note of praise to Him for what He has permitted us to enjoy and to do, all below us in the ranks of our Church, and in the places of our nation, and all abroad across the seas in other civilized isnds, and, further on, all in heathen lands that feel our influence and come in for a share in the answer to our prayers, may take up the no

harmony.

O may the grace of God be manifested in the gift of the Holy Spirit to help us, dear brethren, as we unite wherever we may be called to do service with the members of the universal Church in prayer and in labor for this glorious

consummation.

We have thus sat together in this high place for two weeks. I wish from my heart, before we separate, to express to you my deep appreciation of the kindness that I have uniformly

the same manner, to meet at Pittsburg. P the Third Presbyterian Church of that

thank Thee for Thy manifested presence in the midst of us while we have attempted to perform our duties. We thank Thee for the spirit of harmony which has prevailed in our councils, and for the results to which we have come, as we believe, guided by that same spirit. And now grant us Thy paternal benediction as we separate. Watch over Thy servants in their passage to their homes. Preserve them from accident, from all forms of evil, if it please Thee, and give them a welcome from their loved ones and their churches to the work which Thou hast still for them to perform. We praise Thee for everything that is connected with Thy Church and Kingdom is dear to Thee. We thank Thee that Thou art a prayer-hearing God, a covenant God, and as the God of our fathers we trust in Thee, and pray that Thou will be our God in the time to come. And now, Lord, hear our last supplications together, and hring us, if it please Thee, when all earthly scenes to us shall have ended, and earthly duties shall have been fulfilled, by the infinite riches of grace in Christ Jesus, into Thy Kingdom and glory. We ask all in the name of our Divine Redeemer. Amen.

The Moderator then pronounced the benediction, and the Assembly of 1877 was at an end.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS. CLOSE OF THE ASSEMBLY AT SPARTA, ILL.

Sparta, Ill., May 30.—The Assembly con SPARTA, Ill., May 30.—The Assembly convened at 9 o'clock, and, after prayer, proceeded immediately to business, evidently auxious to adjourn during the day. Five thousand dollars were granted the mission at San Jose, Cal., to assist in building a church; also \$3,000 to Des Moines, Ia.

The Finance Committee reported that the Board of Church Extension be authorized to issue bonds to congregations who wish to fund their indebtedness, and to guarantee the same, provided they secure by

guarantee the same, provided they secure by mortgage the Board against loss. The report mortgage the Board against loss. The report was adopted. Presbyteries were directed to inquire into the financial ability of their congregations about to build churches, and if not approved, they will not be entitled to ask assistance afterwards from the Board. Thirty thousand dollars were granted the Board of Church Extension for the coming year.

The Judiciary Committee made a long report on the duties of financial agents of Presbyteries, which was adopted as a whole. The Finance Committee reported all accounts of different

which was adopted as a whole. The Finance Committee reported all accounts of different Boards correct, and recommended that \$2,000 be granted the General Assembly's fund, which was adopted.

Each of the Boards of the Church was authorized to fill any yacancy in the Secretaryship in their respective Boards during the time between Assemblies.

At 12 o'clock the Assembly was dis

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

THE LUTHERANS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christian Church was full of int

MRS. LIEB'S WORK

CHICAGO, May 30.—Men who have exper in the employment of men de not generally place much confidence in the statements of such as have been discharged, and one would suppose that a man having in view the public good, and not animated by malicious motives, would, before making public any such statements, carefully investigate the charges himself. Although I am a woman, and feel somewhat embarrassed in being brought before the public in the light in which your reporter has seen fit to place me, yet, having been employed upon public work, which work may be subject to investigation, I do not complain, but hope the constituted authorities will examine and judge for the public whether the work has been done in accordance with law and to the best advantage to the county.

the constituted authorities will examine and judge for the public whether the work has been done in accordance with law and to the best advantage to the county.

The object of this letter is not to explain or discuss the charges made in your paper, but to affirm that the version your reporter has given in regard to my interview with Mr. Fitzgerald is wholly misrepresented in its intention. I did not go to him to excuse, try to suppress, or explain away the information I knew him to be in possession of, but merely to acquaint him of the character of his informant. I was not afraid of Mr. Fitzgerald.

Some weeks ago a gentleman came to us and informed us that Mr. Hesing, through Mr. Fitzgerald had received a letter from the East containing all sorts of charges against me, written by a scamp who had been given a few months work at our house. As this fellow had sent me a letter of like character, a sort of blackmailing affair, I thought it best to see Mr. Fitzgerald, to give him any information he might wish, supposing him to be a public officer who would make an effort to know something of a matter of such importance before making a formal charge against me through the public press. I called, as he says, at his house, and, not finding him in, asked a womas there if she would tell Mr. Fitzgerald a lady wished to see him at 3 o'clock, should he be a the Court-Bouse that afternoon at that time. The woman seemed rather reductant about delivering the message (for reasons best known thereil, I suppose), and, to quiet her, I told him yname, and that I wished to see Mr. Fitzgerald only upon business. He came, by would not enter the County Clerk's office unt assured that Mr. Lieb was not there. I the told him that I had given this mata-deeds to copy until I heard that he was forger; that his own father had turned him or of doors, and published him through the A sociated Press as abommon swindler; that had ordered a suit of clothes at Mr. Lieb and that after six most absence, through many attempts to return chicago by tryin

public.

I gave Mr. Fitzgerald this information and referred him to the father of this fellow for corroboration, but he has seen fit to bring the matter before the public without acquainting himself with the facts in the least particular.

MRS. SARAH LIER.

Ceylon newspapers mention the excitemer vailing in that island in March in connection the resumption of pearl-fishing. The pearl produces its best pearls when about 4 year so that the great object kept in view by dinot to take any that have not reached period of existence. The Governmenow intent upon discovering what is the right for a bed to remain dormant. When 1,000 o produce \$100 worth of pearls, it is considered to the control of th

**AMERICAN** 

52 MADISON-ST.

Mrs. Abigail Becker, the Heroine of Long Point.

A Paper Read Before the Buffalo Historical Society, by Capt. E. P. Dorr.

number of heroism have always commanded hest admiration, particularly female We are apt to look upon women as ter portion of our race, and as depe on man, the sterner and firmer part, sin them, in bours of trial and places of when the strong arm of man is put to succor and to save human lives. the world's history, where this action sed,—where woman stands forth to save It is often the case where the pliant ife, when the efforts of stalwart men will speak in a few words on this ocon. The shores of our great lakes have furnished many deeds of heroism and oravery unsurpassed in any country. I will tell you of one of these,—one that I think stands orth the grandest and the greatest ever known in these lakes. I will tell you of Abigail Becker

e that I will attempt to describe to yo some twenty odd years ago. Men-made of it then, and later, not many ars ago, the writer sent to the poet Whittle to weave into a poem the noble and brave of Abigail Becker. He published my n the Atlantic Monthly, in prose, as writ-him. I had thought, as the scene was unlike the beach of New England re his old home and mine was) re be wrote his poem, "The Tent here he wrote his poem, "The Tent poetic story as might equal his former When asked by me why he failed to do o, he replied: "Friend Dorr, thee knows but e of making poems; they are made of cob-a, something floating in the air and men's as; why, one fragment of Abigail's great would drive all poetry from man's mind, and not do it, I tried to, over and over

This story will be new to most of you. I ven-ure to relate it. Looking upon the map or hart of Lake Eric, you will see

chart of Lake Erie, you will see
LONG POINT ISLAND,
on the Canada side, near and between Port
Rowan and Port Dover, the ports above and
below the island. It is about seventy-five miles
from Buffalo, running parallel with the main
shore of Canada, its western point terminating
upon Port Rowan Bay, where is formed what is
called "The Cut," named so as it is formed of
quicksands,—the violent gales, and great
waves with the rapid current formed
by them, cutting through the main shore
into Port Rowan Bay, making for a while
a passage that vessels may sail through,
and forming also an island of Long Point, when
otherwise it is only a peninsula, the entrance nd forming also an island of Long Point, when herwise it is only a peninsula, the entrance ring almost or quite choked up with the drift-g quicksand. The whole island is made from e upheaving sands of the lake. It is covered and there with dwarf, sparse trees and alling shrubbery; the land made up of broken llocks, with intervening ponds, where the wild wi in great numbers resort in their season, dithe muskrat and occasionally otter are und. The island and its Port Rowan Bay aposches are now owned and kept as A PRIVATE PRESERVE A PRIVATE PRESERVE

by an American association of gentlemen, who have stocked the waters with fish, and let them improve and breed for the past three years, until last fail. I was told recently by one of the proprietors that last fail they took several whitefash from their waters weighing ten, twelve, and fliteen pounds, the result of rest and allowing the fish to breed and multiply without molestation and destruction. The approaches on the inland side of Port Rowan Bay are full of wild rice, the food of wild ducks and geese, where myriads of them resort, and the best shooting exists for the privileged few who own it.

own it.

At the time of which I write, 1854, Long Point Island was owned as wild land by the British or Canadian Government. Upon its eastern end, stretched out to a long point of sand, STANDS A LIGHT-HOUSE, built by the Canadian Government to guide the mariner by its clear, strong light up and down the lake, and it is a point of departure to assure seamen of their true position. The light-house and point of land on which it stood were in a direct line several miles from the main shore direct line several miles from the main shore of Canada, its keepers and families being the only inhabitants proper upon the island. Toward the upper end, near the cut, some eight or nine miles from the light-house (the whole island probably is about twelve miles long) there were squatted and lived temporarity Johnny Becker, with his wife Abigail and some half a dozen children. Johnny was a trapper; he led a nomadic life, trapping muskrats, beaver, and other game, shooting ducks and fishing, cking out a poor existence from these precarious modes of life. He had built a sort of a shanty home from the slabs and driit-wood that had been accumulated on the beach. Here tet us turn to it.

ONA COLD STORMY NOVEMBER NIGHT

that had been accumulated on the beach. Here ict us turn to it.

ON A COLD STORMY NOVEMBER NIGHT

M 1854, Johnny Becker was away on the main land at Port Rowan to swap his skins for supplies, and to return when he could. Housed in this shanty was Abigall, his wife, the heroine of our story. Let us leave her there with her children, while we turn to another scene and fact in our story. The Canadian three-masted schooner Conductor, of Amherstburg, Canada, owned by John McLeod, a Scotch gentleman and member of Canadian Parliament; her commander, Capt. Robert Hackett, now of Detroit (whose father kept a lighthouse on Bobolo Island, opposite Amherstburg, many years), and manned by a crew of seven men in all. This vessel loaded with wheat, bound from Detroit to a lower lake port through the Welland Canal, on the night in question, was in the vicinity of Long Point Island, and near Abigail Becker's rude home. It was blowing a terrible gate of wind, the weather bitter cold, the tops of the waves freezing in the air as they broke, filling it with frozen spray, so that mothing could be seen twenty feet away from the vessel.

The Conductor was scudding before the wind.

of destination, in which they were deceived.
They were nearer the Canadian shore than they supposed, and at midnight
struck the curren bar of lone fourt, best over it, and sunk between the two bars, a little above the place where Abigail Becker and her children were sheltered on that fearful night. The vessel's hull was entirely submerged; the crew took to the rigging of the three masts, their only rafuge. It was about midnight of a fearful stormy November night, the sky in marky darkness all around them, the storm of waters dashing and roaring with fury, calling for their apparent victims to ingulf them; no possible succor near; clinging to their frail supports in the rigging just above the certain death that seemed to swait them. Who could imagine their terrible forebodings of an immisent, horrid death; no relief apparent, no help to look up to, but the Great Father who cares for all!

sent, horrid death; no relief apparent, no help to look up to, but the Great Father who cares for all?

BOW THEY FRAYED TO HIM

on that awful night, to save their precious lives, I had from their own lips at the time, more than twenty years ago, and it is as fresh to me now as then. Here they clung, waiting for daylight which would never seem to come. But come it did at last, that awful November morning, with no abatement of the terrible raging storm. It brought no comfort with it, no greater hopes of succor; all they could see was the wild, ley waves around them, making it really more terrible than when hidden by the pall of night. Let us turn now to our heroine. Abgail rose after daylight and looked out. She took her pail, as was her custom, and went down to a point to get some water to fill the tea-kettle. At her feet, on the beach, she saw the Conductor's yawl-boat, wre ked and breaking to pieces. Her beach experience taught her that some disaster had occurred. She looked around towards the lake, posting through the gloom and storm; and, walking up the beach, finally discovered the masts, and the people clinicing to them. She went up opposite on the beach and saw THIER TERRIBLY HELFLESS COMDITION.

She waved to them and they saw her. She returned to her shanty, and, leaving the children in charge of her oldest crit of 10 or 12 years of age, took her iron pot, some tea and matches, went up again opposite the vessel, built a fire of logs and driftwood, filled the pot with water and boiled it, making the tea ready to warm and refresh them, if they could reach the shore live. Here she passed the day. Every drop of reage that struck the beach was a particle of the in a moment. She frequently waded into the water to encourage and let them see that a maman being on the wished-for shore wascaring

for them, with the expectation that they would be saved.

Meantime the day was wearing on, night was

for them, with the expectation that they would be saved.

Meantime the day was wearing on, night was fast approaching, another of those awful nights in prospect, and no other hope for succor than the faithful woman watch on shore.

MAGINE THE TREMORS OF THE SCENE; no abatement of the storm; it still raged as fearfully as ever. Abigail knew that a climax was fast approaching; she knew that a climax was fast approaching; she knew that these exposed men could not survive another night, with chilled, inactive shood, climping in the unsheltered rigging where they had been so many hours. A happy thought came to her; God sent it. Alone on that dangerous beach, night rapidly coming on, God inspired her with that happy thought of how to save them. Their prayers were answered; God had heard them cry for help and succor, when man was powerless and not there to saye. Abigail waded out towards them a short distance, to attract their sight towards her; she beckoned them to jump overboard and swim to shore, explaining by panlowing these ard and swim to shore, explaining by pan

board and swim to shore, explaining by pantomime that
These men well knew their great danger was
when they reached the shore. They could not
land in their exhausted state without human
assistance to aid them; the undertow and movling quicksand would was them back and drown
them; this was Capt Hackett's fear when he
cried to the mate in the other rigging. Capt.
Hackett, from the rigging, cries to his mate,
Jerome: "That is a good idea; it is our only
chance. I will try it; if I am drowned you can
run your chances, remaining here another night,
or, if I am saved, you can follow me one by
one." The mate says, "If you go I will follow." Captain answers: "Don't you try it
until you see that I get ashore." Capt. Hackett came down the rigging close to the water,
stripping off his overcoat. Looking for a smooth
chance, he jumped and swam for the shore,
watched by his comrades with intense interest.
He did well until he reached the backwater of
the quicksand, which was the great point of
danger. The back wave overwhelmed him, his
blood chilled with his long exposure, he helplessly succumbed to his apparent fate, and gave
up, as far as his own efforts went, to save himself. At this critical moment Abigail dashed
in with impetuous spirit and speed. Grasplug
the drowning man in her arms, she quickly

BORE HIM SAFELY TO THE SHORE,
and laid him by her great fire of logs, giving him
hot tea. His young Scotch blood soon revived.

the drowning man in her arms, she quickly

BORE HIM SAFELY TO THE SHORE,
and laid him by her great fire of logs, giving him
hot tea. His young Scotch blood soon revived.
But there was no time to lose. The passing minutes were too precious with those lives yet imperiled. The mate preparing to try it, the
Captain says: "I will assist him when he gets
to the bad place," as he termed it. The mate
came with the same result when reaching the
back reacting waves, doubled up as the Captain
did. Against remonstrations of Abigail, Capt.
Hackett rushed in, attempting to save him;
the mate grassed the Captain with the desperate embrace of a drowning man, pulling
him down with him. They were both exhausted
and helpless, locked together, powerless to save
themselves. At this perilous moment Abigail
again roushed in; woman as she was, she did
what not one man in a thousand could have
done. She picked up these men with the
strength of a giantess, and
BORE THEM SAFELY TO THE SHORE

what not one man in a thousand count have done. She picked up these men with the strength of a giantess, and

BORE THEM SAPELY TO THE SHORE in her strong arms. God gave her strength for the occasion, and in like manner she saved each one of that crew; before the light of day had entirely passed, they were all borne in safety to the shore by this heroic woman. Not amouthful of food had passed her libs since the night before. So intent was her desire to save them that all that day she had passed on that beach without a thought of herself; her heroic soul had sustained her. She guided these men, snatched from the jaws of death, by her hands, to her humble shanty-home, she fed and cared for them three or four days, the continuous storm preventing them from leaving the island. When they crossed over to the main land and to their homes, they did it with hearts of gratitude for their safety.

A few days after I was at Port Rowan to visit a vessel that had been wrecked the same night, above that point. Capt. Davis, an old friend of mine, told me the story of

ABIGAIL'S NOBLE WORK.

The bays were then frozen over. I hired a sleigh, and with Capt. Davis drove down to her house. I saw the spars of the Conductor just steking above the frozen snow and ice. I passed some time in her house. She stood up all the time I was there, and would not sit before me. Let me'describe her. A tall woman, over sk feet high, as straight as an arrow, slout, well-proportioned, never having worn a stay or a corset in her life, ignorant of the use of whalebone or padding, barefooted, and all her children so. She stood up before me in all the grace of noble, uncultured womanhood, her great blue eyes gleaming with modest benignity. I could not forbear expressing my great admiration for her noble deeds. She said she had not done more than she ought to have done, nor

or some than the should do Again if her help was wanted. I measured her foot and those of her children, and when I arrived home had some shoes made for her and the children, got stockings, and made up a box of things and sent her all that I was able to. I bought her a Bible, inscribed her name in gold letters upon it, and sent it with her package to her. Her oldest girl had a white swelling on her knee. I told her I would get a steamer to stop for her in the spring, one that ran up the shore of Canada, and, if she would come to Buffalo with her girl, would get her into the Sisters' Hospital, and Dr. Hamilton would cure her. She came and staid at my house and at Mr. Aurelian Conkling's; her girl was put into the hospital and cured. I went to

would cure her. She came and staid at my house and at Mr. Aurelian Conkling's; her girl was put into the hospital and cured. I went to Mr. Hodges, who kept the American Hotel, and asked him for his parlors for a levee for Abigail. I went among the people; ex-Presklent Fillmore, Judge Hall, and many prominent citizens attended.

WE COLLECTED OVER \$1,000 for her in those rooms. I had written an article and published it in the Commercial Advertiser; it found its way down to Quebec, where the Canadian Parliament was sitting. It was read by permission of the Speaker, a committee was appointed to investigate the facts, and, when found to be true, the Government gave Abigail 100 acres of land near Port Rowan, where she now lives. I have a letter from her, written last year, now in my pocket.

Another pretty incident connected with this story is this:

The late Joseph Walker, Quaker President of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York, hearing of this, wrote me, "The giving of our medal is confined to the saving of American life. If thee wilf find that there was an American life saved from on board the Conductor, Abigail shall have our best medal." Inquiry showed there were two Americans on board and saved: the mate, Jerome, and one other of the crew. The medal, a fine large one, made especially for her.

WAS SENT ME TO GIVE HER.

I was asked to get a receipt. I sent it up to the Collector at Port Rowan, an old army officer, to give her, and return me a receipt. He found Abigail could not write, so he took her to a daguerrean artist, and seating her, with my Bible on table.

Collector at Port Rowall, all Oct pt. He found give her, and return me a receipt. He found Abigail could not write, so he took her to a Abigail could not write, and seating her, with my Bi-

give her, and return me a receipt. He found Abigail could not write, so he took her to a daguerrean artist, and seating her, with my Bible on a table, one arm resting upon it, and her medal in an open case in the other hand, took her picture and sent it to me as her receipt. I had it put on stone, making a nice engraving, and sent the original to New York to Joseph Walker.

Abigail was taught by the ladies of Port Rowan to write, and she is quite improved. And thus, gentlemen, you have the story of Abigail Becker, the heroine of Long Point. It will be new to most of you; it has never been so fully written before, and it has never been placed with our Historical Society. This is specially prepared for it, as a matter of local interest. I give it as a tribute to noble woman and of the great deed performed by Abigail Becker in saving from otherwise certain death the lives of Capt. Hackett, First-Mate Jerome, four sailors and cook, seven persons in all of the schooner Conductor, of Amherstburg, Can.

Maritime history

four sailors and cook, seven persons in all, of the schooner Conductor, of Amherstburg, Can.

Maritime history

AFFORDS NO PARALLEL TO THIS, requiring such physical effort, such clear judgment, adopting the only possible means to save those people, surrounded as they were with such desperate circumstances, carrying out her plan, when formed, with such unfinching courage and devotion in that freezing cold exposure. Having left her home early in the morning, not daring to return or to leave the beach, not knowing what moment the vessel might break up and go to pieces, throwing the crew struggling into the waters, there this heroic woman stood all day long, watching and waiting to save them, not knowing and waiting to save them, not knowing how her children fared at home, the eldest not 12 years old,—sacrificing maternal instincts and love of them to her higher duty of saving human life.

We can readily understand how, under the impulse of excited warm emotions, surrounded perhaps by applauding multitudes, men and women may be inspired to do brave deeds, but picture to yourself this noble woman, exposed all day on the beach, without food or rest, to that terrible driving storm of sleet and snow, chilled and cold, wading barefooted into the freezing waters repeatedly to encourage that suffering erew.

Was not this

of the nobler qualities of our nature, without surrounding impulses that generally move and inspire to brave and meritorious deeds? Was it not a great exhibition of the Divine in our poor human nature, and did she not deserve all the honors she received, and to have her ennobling deeds placed upon the records of our Buffalo Historical Society, even at this late day? I think so, and am quite sure it will have your hearty and genuine indorsement as one of the

nost meritorious acts ever performed by a hu-nan being, and worthy of special commenda-ion as done by a noble woman. Burralo, March 12, 1877.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Permanent Exhibition—Its Compara-tive Character—Progress toward Comple-tion—Exhibitors' Association—Closed on

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Permanent Exhibition opened with a large attendance and a distinguished array of guests. For numbers—116,000—it was a decided success; but the arrangements made it impossible for the great mass of invited guests to see or hear with are. It was grand rush after the barriers eparating the invited from the paying visitors vere broken down. The favored ones were the were proken down. The lavored ones were the disappointed ones. But, despite all drawbacks, the inauguration passed off with much celat. Never before was such an opening graced by the presence of a President and Cabinet and an ex-President of the United States. COMPARISON WITH THE CENTENNIAL.

It is too early yet to speak fully of the character of the fixhibition, as large numbers of exhibitors have not yet got their goods in place, and schoolhouses, cottages, pavilions, and stalls are being erected in all quarters of the building. There is a much better arrangement and ground ing of the exhibits than last year; and, while the spaces are not so crowded, and the tout-ensemble is less showy, and one misses many exquisite ornaments and works of arf, yet, as an educational exhibit,—a place where all the industrial arts can be studied to advantage,—it is scarcely inferior, and in some respects superior, to the Centennial Exhibition. Of course we miss the Government Building, the Leather and Shoe Building, Machinery Hall, the immense shell of Agricultural Hall, and various annexes, restaurants, and side-shows. The Women's Building, too, has gone the way of all the earth, the head of it having been pensioned by admiring friends, as an offset to the dislike she excited in the minds of large numbers of exhibitors by her arbitrary administration. But a good deal of uppisnness should be pardoned in one who never forgets that she is the grand-daughter of that sturdy old Democrat, Benjamin Franklin. Some of the most notable exhibits she rejected last year now grace the Main Building.

But the Horticultural Hall is here in all its ing of the exhibits than last year; and, while

Building.

But the Horticultural Hall is here in all its glory. Memorial Hall, too, represents some of the best works of art. And many of the most attractive exhibits, which were scattered through the buildings now demolished, appear in renewed beauty in the Permanent Exhibition. The main aisle is widened to 120 feet. The cross aisle, running through the centre to the Roosevelt organ on the north side, is very much enlarged, and the orchestra arrangements, with seats for 5,000 people, are a great improvement over last year. The glass works, formerly in the southwest corner of the grounds, are now in full blast in the building; the carpet and silk weavers are at work, as for grounds, are now in full blast in the building; the carpet and silk weavers are at work as formerly; the turning, knitting, and sewing machines are busy, as usual. Mrs. Maxwell's collection of animals and birds is in the main aisle, and appears to much better advantage than in the Colorado Building. Mrs. Hailer's fruit-stand, with its array of fruit and butter glass jars, flanks the New England Kitchen, which dispenses baked beans, coffee, pumpkin-pies, and other Yankee goodies, as of yore. There is a very respectable foreign exhibit, though meager in comparison with last year. Those who look to the Permanent Exhibition for a duplicate of the Centennial Exposition will be disappointed. But the most prominent, characteristic exhibits of last year—save the exceptions I have noted—are now grouped in appropriate places in the Main Building. And schoolhouses of all grades, from the Kindergarten to the High School, with maps, charts, text-books, and furniture, as if in actual contribute are here represented. On the background in appropriate parents of the characteristic exhibits of the properties of the characteristic exhibits of the main and the properties of the characteristic exhibits of the main and the properties of the characteristic exhibits of the main and the properties of the characteristic exhibits of the main and the properties of the characteristic exhibits of the properties of t charts, text-books, and furniture, as if in actual operation, are here represented. On three days of the week instruction is given gratuitously in German, French, and English.

German, Freuch, and English.

PROGRESS TOWARD COMPLETION.

Last year the Exhibition was not complete till the Fourth of July, and some large exhibits were opened after that time. There has evidently been a waiting on the part of some exhibitors to see whether the enterprise would be a success. Hence there are stalls without goods, or only pertially allied. But the work of completion is now going forward rapidly, and next month there will doubtless be by far the best Exhibition everseen in this country prior to 1876. There are 2,700 exhibitors who have spaces assigned them, and a goodly number of them met last week in the Judges' Hall and organized an EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION, to co-operate with the Exhibition Company in promoting the success of the enterprise. There

romoting the success of the enterprise. The was much earnest feeling and a resolute spirit manifested by the exhibitors. The Association manifested by the exhibitors. The Association is to hold weekly meetings, compare views, and act in harmony with the management in all efforts to promote the interests of the Exhibition. OPEN OR CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

There was a general expression by the city press in favor of opening the Exhibition on Sunday, for the purpose of enabling the work-

press in favor of opening the Exhibition on Sunday, for the purpose of enabling the working classes—who can ill afford in these hard times to lose a day's work, in addition to the cost of admission for themselves and families—to visit the Exhibition. Indeed, it was stated in some of the papers, and seemed to be taken for granted, that it would be opened on that day. How great and general was the surprise and disappointment of nine-tenths of the peoples when it was announced that the Directors had considered the question, and decided not to open the Exhibition on Sunday. That decision virtually closes the doors of the Exhibition to 100,000 people in Philadelphia who would otherwise attend it, some of them many times. There is a very strong feeling against this decision among a large portion of the exhibitors, and an effort will be made to have this decision reconsidered. The press here points to the experiment of opening. But the result proved so beneficent in all respects, that all opposition was overcome. Three times as many persons attended as on week-days, order and decorum were observed, and thousands were kept from questionable resorts, their money saved, and their minds and morals improved. That the same results would follow the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday, none who witnessed the guited deportment of the great multitudes who attended the Centennial Exposition can doubt.

\*\*San Francisco\*\* Alta, May 15.\*\*

While we wait for the details of the Peruvian

The Peruvian Earthquake of 1868.

San Francisco Aug., May 15.

While we wait for the details of the Peruvian earthquake, and the tidal wave that destroyed the Town of Arlea, on the 10th inst., it may be interesting to look back at the similar catastrophe that beful Peru on the 13th of August, 1868. The centre of that shock was about latitude 17 deg. south, and the damage done in the inland towns was great, though far less than on the ocean shore. Mount Misti, a quiescent volcano, became artive, and threw out lava, smoke, and an immense flood of mud. In the City of Arequipa 600 persons lost their lives. A dozen towns in the neighborhood were destroyed. The seaports from Callao to Iquique, a distance of 1,000 miles, suffered greatly. At Iquique the sea receded and then rushed in with a wave forty feet high, that washed away houses, carried ships far inland, and drowned many persons who had not fled when they saw the water run out; but the people generally knew what to expect, and had escaped to higher land.

Numerous shocks, many of them severe, followed during a period of three days, and they did some damage on land, but the sea remained quiet. On the 14th a heavy earthquake visited Talcahuano, in latitude 36 deg., and on the 16th another and the most destructive of the series visited Quito, under the equator. The field of disturbance extended along the Andes for 2,400 miles.

The tidal wave was observed along the western coast of America from the Columbia River to the Strait of Magellan,—5,600 miles,—and it

miles.

The tidal wave was observed along the western coast of America from the Columbia River to the Strait of Magellan,—5,600 miles,—and it ran across the Pacific at the rate of 600 miles an hour. At the Sandwich Islands a few natives, seeing the sea receding suddenly to a point far below the line of low tide, ran down to observe the new places exposed to view, and were caught in the swift returning wave. We believe that the wave of 1868, as observed on the coast of California, did not anywhere show greater fluctuation than on the 10th inst., at Anaheim, where there was a rise of twelve feet in a few minutes, whereas the ordinary tide rises only four feet in not less than three hours: so we might infer that the tidal-wave of 1877 was as high on the coast of South America as that of 1868; but this inference is probably incorrect, since we have no report of serious damage on Thursday last from any place save Arica, whereas nine years ago the losses were great at a dozen different ports. The entire losses of South America by earthquake in 1838 were estimated at 30,000 lives and \$300,000,000 in property. The limmense active volcanoes of the Andes have doubtless an intimate relationship with the frequent earthquakes along the coast at their western base.

Perhaps the most lamentable circumstance in connection with the frauds and failures that have happened during the last three years is the fact that it seems possible for a man to be guilty of almost any delinquency in regard to money, and yet to retain his social position if his dishonesty be only

on a sufficiently large scale. To give an instance in point: A man came to a friend for a loan of \$100,000 and the friend, with very great difficulty, managed to oblige him. Within a few weeks the borrower failed, having, meanwhile, settled largely on his wife, and his failure caused the ruin of the lender. Not long since the latter observed to a friend, with great emotion, "I have experienced to day the greatest insult I ever had in my life. That fellow, P., who ruined me, positively had the andacity to ask me to drive up town in his carriage, which, with its liveried servants, was at the office door," The P. s are reported to "live delightfully," and their dinners and parties are greatly in request. The head of another firm, which failed for over \$6,000,000 not long ago, and haven't paid one cent on the dollar, lives with similar elegance. As long as the doers of such deeds are exempt from social ostracism, commercial morality will remain what it is.

#### PETROLEUM.

Commotion in Oil-Circles Over the New Movement to Control the Trade.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PETROLEUM CENTRE, Pa., May 28.—The announcement of the starting of a new movement to control the production, transportation, and marketing of petroleum, has caused a lively and extended excitement among the oil opera-tors of the producing regions generally. There has never been such a commotion in certain oil-circles as at this writing; and there is a possioility of the excitement augmenting as the days

In a late letter to THE TRIBUNE from Oil City, the daily production and consumption of crude petroleum were mentioned; and it was also stated, at that time, that the consumption ex-ceeded the production by about 6,000 barrels per day. The operators, having discovered what fatality must eventuate to their busines f the entire "tanked" stock in the region is drained, have set about to prevent the complete exhaustion of the crude article. The stock on hand, in taskage, is estimated at 3,200,000 barrels. This is owned or controlled by a few companies and individual operators. The Pennsylvania, United, and Union Pipe Lines, perhaps, control the major portion of the clearingus compound.

Lines, perhaps, control the major portion of the oleaginous compound.

The threatened new combination proposes to make a grand gobble of the "floating" oil; but, as the interests of the several great transportation corporations and individual operators are at stake, the latter interests have determined to cuchre, if possible, the leviathan which opens its capacious mouth to swallow them.

The several companies have vast producing, transportation, and refining capacity, and none of them are, apparently, willing to allow the encroachments of the immense ring which is forming to monopolize the oil-trade.

The operators, and others interested, are sensible enough to perceive that the whole cause of the low price of oil (\$2.12 and \$2.15 per barrel), and the consequent depression, is too much production; and, to obviate any further disastrous results to their interests, they have been

sensible enough to perceive that the whole clause of the low price of oil (\$2.12 and \$2.15 per barrel), and the consequent depression, is too much production; and, to obviate any further disastrous results to their interests, they have been conferring together. Severa meetings have been held at Oil City and other central points in the regions; and the sentiment of those conferences has been that it is best to restrict production, retire some of the oil "floating," and use some speedy measure to elevate the market-price of petroleum in the regions and at the seaboard-distributing points.

It is stated by prominent oil-producers and shippers that the trade in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and the East needs some movement that will increase the price of oil; and, as the business is operated to a greater or lesser extent by the producers, it remains with them to remove the depression which embarasses it. This they have determined to do; and the movement that has already been initiative to the continued partition.

rasses it. This they have determined to do; and the movement that has already been initiated in that direction will be continued until the trade regains a profitable and satisfactory situation. Considerable capital has been invested in petroleum-operations by Chicago and other Western speculators; and it is reported that it is intended to locate several extensive off-works in the former-named city.

is intended to locate several extensive oft-works in the former-named city.

There is a good prospect of the inauguration of a spirited war between the two great combinations that are now seeking for supremacy in the oil-fields; and it remains to be seen which will become successful in the terrific struggle which must certainly occur before the lapse of many days. Both organizations are well fortified with capital and influence, and the battle must be a long and warm one.

TIDAL WAVES.

Their Occurrence in the Great Lakes,

Their Occurrence in the Great Lakes.

Clevetand H-raid.

A dispatch from Port Stanley, across the lake, announced that on Tuesday morning a tidal wave five feet high came rushing ashore on Lake Eric. accompanied by a loud, hissing noise. The wave lasted but a few minutes and as quickly receded, followed at intervals for an hour by smaller waves a foot or more high. There was very little wind at the time, and the lake was almost cains. Tidat wares on the lakes are not of uncommon occurrence. Two or three years ago Col. Charles Whittlesey read before the American Association, at Hartford, a paper containing detailed accounts of such tidal waves or 'awashes' on this chain of lakes as had been recorded. The first noted on Lake Superior was in 1789, when Alexander Mackenzie saw at the Grand Portage, on the north shore, opposite Port Royal, a suiden fall of water, equal to four feet, which soon returned

tion, at Hartford, a paper containing detailed accounts of such tidal waves or "swashes" on this chain of lakes as had been recorded. The first noted on Lake Superior was in 1789, when Alexander Mackenzie saw at the Grand Portage, on the north shore, upposite Port Royal, a suiden fall of water, equal to four feet, which soon returned with a rush, and continued to vibrate several hours. In 1834 the water above the Sault suddenly fell two and one-half feet, and in half an hour came surging back with great velocity. In 1842 the same thing happened below the fails, the current of the river rushing swiftly up stream. Dr. Foster has placed on record that in August, 1845, while in an open boat on Lake Superior, between Copper Harbor and Eagle River, he saw a huge wave, twenty feet high, suddenly rise in the lake, about a quarter of a mile distant, which curled over like an immense surge, crested with foam, and swept toward the shore, diminishing as it advanced. It passed the voyagers without doing them an injury, and was succeeded by two or three swells. In 1847 and the two following years, Dr. Foster observed similar phenomena. A sudden rise of one foot three inches was observed at Copper Harbor in November, 1851. In July, 1855, there was a succession of rises and fails at the Sault from 9 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, the maximum of variation being two feet two inches. At Superior City on the 22d of September, 1865, there was an oscillation of fitty inches in fifteen minutes. On Lake Michigan Father Andre reported in 1670 there was on Green Bay a sudden change of three feet in the level of the lake, which left his cance high and dry. In April, 1858, a wave rushed into the river from the lake with such violence that the forty-boat on the Menominee was uppet. There was a sudden cbb, and in about twenty minutes two harders every came and received. The difference in about three quarters of an hour was full six feet. Tidal waves on Lake Eric have been numerous and violent. It is supposed that the loss of Col. Bra

Russian Black Bread. Russian Black Bread.

A correspondent of a London paper has thrown out the ingenious suggestion that the black bread used by the Russian soldiers was comprised in the regimen adopted by John the Baptist in the wilderness. This is an elastic theory. The bread caten by the Cossack cavalry and the Russian infantry is very coarse and greay. The soldier prefers, when he can get it, to break the bread into small pieces, which he puts into a bowi and pours hot water over it; the grease then develops into a gravy and forms a simple kind of soup. It was eaten with a wooden spoon, at least that was the favorite implement at the time of the Crimean war; every soldier carried one of these spoons, and many of them were brought home then as trophies.

many of them were brought home then as trophies.

The Watercreas Trade in Paris.

Pull Mall Gasette.

Watercresses are now an important article of commerce in Paris, where their consumption has of late years increased enormously. Formerly Paris depended for its watercresses on crops gathered by night from brooks and ponds by persons who made it their business to traverse the country for some miles round the city in search of them, and they were, as a rule, of very inferior quality. In 1810 an officer of the French army, being at Erfuth, saw a number of wide ditches filled with spring watercresses, and conceived the idea of forming in the Valley of Nonetic, between Senlis

and Chantilly, a similar cress-growing establishment conducted on a system. This led to a great development of cress-culture and of the market for this plant. Other cress-growers started in business in the environs of Paris, and at the present time, at all seasons, more than thirty cart-loads of cresses are sent into Paris daily, each lead being worth about 390 francs, representing a consumption of about 9,000 francs worth of cresses in the twenty-four hours, or more than 3,000,000 francs (\$600,000) worth a year.

#### SMUGGLING. Operations Along the Canadian Border

Washington, April 22.—Important discoveries have been made received by the delective agents of the Freasury Department as and methods. New York and Vermont have been able to carry on their operations to the so great destriment of the Government revenue. The subject of repressing these operations was taken up in the days of Secretary Morrill, and his sanction for the plan proposed for accompilishing the undertaking was among the last acts of his official life. This was no less than to send a couple of United States special agents or detectives to Canada to buy goods in Montreal and elsewhere, and bargain for their shipment to New York free of duty charges at the border. The sum of \$3,000, not a marnificent one, it is true, but enough it was thought to experiment with, was put at the disposal of detectives and they went to work. The act of the contreal and ennes where the sum of the contreal and ennes where the work who is a contreal and ennes when the sum of the capture of the contreal and ennes where the work who is a capture of the goods sent to New York, and by the display of some mysterious signs intimated their wish that the goods sent to New York, and by the display of some mysterious signs intimated their wish was as good as a not do a blind horse. "The goods were sent as requested, went through the lines undistant of the property of the government of millions of dollars worted alroady that many millions of tevenne every year by the border smugglers was a sore fact, only too well known at the Treasury Department. The secret was now revealed. The two detectives had sent property and the capture of the government of millions of revenne every year by the border smugglers was a sore fact, only too well known at the Pressury Department. The secret was now revealed. The two detectives put the merchandise would not be a south of the pr

York over the Hudson River Railroad, and Mr. Vanderbilt's astonishment was very great when he learned from the detectives of the use to which his baggage cars had been put. Of course the smuggled trunks never paid a cent of freight. They were put on the cars as passenger's baggage with through checks, and came through to New York without costing the smugglers a penny for transportation. The discovery is, therefore, a source of rejoicing to Mr. Vanderbilt and the proprietors of all railway lines with canadian connections, whose carrying facilities the smugglers have been using without cost to themselves. The detectives have secured fifty checks for trunks which came across the border in the way, having been dishonestly attached by the baggage agents as if the trunks were accompanying passengers who had paid for and exhibited their tickets in the

So far as the detectives have investigated this branch of the smuggling business has been confined to the railway lines, which offered naturally the best facilities for their dishonest enterprise. Nothing has been done about the whisky and wine smuggling business, which is also carried on upon a grand scale by the water ways connecting the smuggling business, which is also carried on upon a grand scale by the water ways connecting the States and Canada. One of the detectives learned casually that a cargo of \$10,000 worth of liquor was shipped from Montreal in the hold of a canal-boat and covered with bulk grain. The boat went through the lines and by lake and canal to the Hudson River, and thence to the wharf at New York City unmolested. The cargo was then broken and the liquor carted away to and sold at a Broad street store only a block or so in the rear of the Custom-House. In this case, too, the smugglers had to bribe the revenue officials on the border. Canalboats are inspected with a long iron-shod pole, which is shoved down through the grain, to detect bottles or barrels or other commodities likely to be concealed under the grain; but a "tip" of a few dollars is sufficient, it is charged, to induce the Inspector to forego showing the driving rod too deeply into the load of grain.

The above is only an outline of the revelations which it is promised will be made in a few days by the Treasury Department, or as soon as their publication will no longer defeat the ends of justice.

### FOREIGN TRADE.

Interesting Bits from an Annual Report.

Interesting Bits from an Annual Report.

The letter from the Secretary of State transmitting to the House of Representatives an annual report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations during the year 1876 has just been printed. The following extracts in relation to trade with South America, France, and England, and in regard to emigration to the Southern Continent, are important and interesting:

There has been during several years a noticeable uniformity in the Consular reports to this Department from nearly all business portions of the world in respect to a decrease in manufactures, and commerce, and general apathy in the operations of other principal branches of business. From these reports, taken together, it has appeared that the operation of the causes producing these discouraging effects extended with a degree of uniformity to the industries of all countries, aggravated undoubtedly in many by the local conditions. Our own country, while afflicted with others by the general depression, does not seem to have been the greatest sufferer, either by direct losses or incidental privation. The annual reports accompanying this letter enable me to notice that a more hopeful feeling prevails in many portions of the business world; that manufacturing, commercial, and other industries are reviving or proceeding under healthy conditions of demand and supply; and that therefore the long depression in the peaceful activities of many nations is materially disappearing. It is not unreasonable to expect that the returning better conditions will be as favorable to this country as to others.

better conditions will be as favorable to this country as to others.

The commercial returns from Brazil are such as to render it impossible to make a satisfactory statement of her commerce or navigation and the interest of the United States therein. Although neither is large, both are increasing, and must become important in many ways to us. Under the four flags of Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, the last named had 9 per cent of the ships and 11½ per cent of the tonnage.

Germany, and the United States, the last named had 9 per cent of the ships and 11½ per cent of the tonnage.

Commercial information for the year from the five States of Central America is very limited. In 1874, out of a total foreign commerce of over \$27,000,000, the part of the United States was less than \$6,000,000, and that of Great Britain a little more than \$6,000,000, these nations leading. Until recently British traders have, during more than \$0,000,000, these nations leading. Until recently British traders have, during more than 50 years, monopolized the foreign trade of the country. Recently our trade with it has slowly increased.

The foreign commerce of the country lying south of the United States on the American Continent may be nearly estimated to be, at the presenttime, \$520,000,000 invalue, in which the United States share to the extent of \$112,350,000, not over one-third of which is transported under our own flag. This country is a seemingly uninterested spectator of the continuous and slowly successful afforts of its near neighbors, whose destinies are involved to a greater extent than are those of other portions of the world with her own, to emerge from traditional hinderances into a development which, for the interest of all, should be in sympathy with her, and which may properly be influenced to a large extent throughout the peaceful operations of commerce.

The foreign commerce of France, general and special, for 1674 and 1875 shows a decrease in the general commerce of \$10,769,000 during the year, and an increase in the special commerce of

\$38,507,000, over 85 per cent of which increase keep in exports. The principal articles and the value of them entering into the commerce between France and the United States during the year as follows: rere as fe

were as follows:
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
Cotton. \$25, 258, 00
Hides and skins 2, 550, 00 ides and skins. Petroleum..... Lard and tallow. Fobacco.....

Nearly 85 per cent of the imports was in the seven enumerated articles, none of which had been made more valuable by processes of labor, except a portion of the petroleum, which was refined. PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Silk tissues.

Woolen tissues.

Woolen tissues.

Eddes and skins, prepare

Wines.

Mercery and buttons.

Feathers, ornamental.

Braided goods, straw, etc. 26,000

\$51,029,000

under the influence of the hard times, which have by most people of each country been crroneously supposed to be local only, a moderate movement in emigration has been made toward those points. Many persons, citizens of the United States, have sought to better their condition by joining in it. Reports from our Consular officers in the countries named show that repentance has invariably followed such steps, and that often, from the want of means of immigrants, it is unavailing, though in some instances masters of American vessels have been induced to aid the return of their countrymen through a generosity which must necessarily have limits. The entire experience of those who have emigrated from the United States goes to show that, from the circumstances surrounding such movements, they have not resulted and cannot result satisfactorily.

### A WATER-WONDER.

Baltimorean's Astonishing Invention— Propelling Boats Without Wheel of

About three years ago an intelligent mechanic of Baltimore began to put into shape some ideas he had concerning water as a propelling power for vessels. He believed that by judicious manipulation a boat could be propelled without a whel or screw. With an inventor's sublime faith in the correctness of his theory, he gave his spare moments to putting his ideas into practical form. He built a model and launched her in a trough. He "fired up" with kerosene and raised steam to work his pump. The experiment with the working model satisfied the inventor that he was on the right track. But between that model and the trim little Alpha, which ran down the bay on her trial yesterday, there was a wide gulf of hope, disappointment, hard work, and expectation. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. George G. Caldwell, the inventor; Capt. Jeremiah Cotterell, master; Mr. John Ahern, business agent; and Mr. Wm. Warren, who has aided Mr. Caldwell, went on board at the Long Dock, accompanied by representatives of the press. The Alpha is a Baltimore-built boat, constructed on the tug-boat model, and as neat a thing of the kind as there is afloat. She is forty-three feet in length, and has ten and a balffect of beam. She is furnished with one sixteen-horse power horizontal tubular boiler, and a No. 7 Knowles pump. From the pump to the stern are two lines of pipe, which strike the water about three feet tubular boiler, and a No. 7- Knowles pump. From the pump to the stern are two lines of pipe, which strike the water about three feet beneath the surface. Two similar lines run to the bow. The pump drives through each pipe a two and a half finch stream, which enters the water through a 7-8 inch nozzle. With sixty pounds of steam the pump makes 180 strokes to the minute, each stroke driving a stream into the body of water. This is all there is about this wonderful device. And yet, under all the disadvantages of a trial trip, this was the device which yesterday enabled the Alpha to make ten knots an hour under sixty pounds pressure. There was not a ripple astern, and no perceptible displacement of the water, except the little made by the cutting of the bow. She was backed and turned with perfect case. To back the boat the stream is driven through the bow nozzles and the craft obeys on the instant. If the boat were to spring aleak, the pump would simply draw its supply from the hold and go on

nozzles and the craft obevs on the instant. If the boat were to spring aleak, the pump would simply draw its supply from the hold and go on with its work. It is claimed that a vessel provided with this appliance could not sink under ordinary leakage. For prudential reasons there were no experiments in this line yesterday. A remarkable feature of the Caldwell contrivance is that the power which propels will also steer. To accomplish this the nozzles are worked alternately from side to side, using the streams as levers, on the principle of the oar. There is yet another use to which this device can be applied. In case of fire on board or about the docks, a line of hose is attached to the pump, and in a second there is a floating steam engine which at least hold its own with anything on wheels. The inventor claims that his device can be profitably applied to any vessel, although it is mainly intended for canal service, where the demand is for a cheap propeller that will not wash the banks. Mr. Caldwell declares that both the first and after cost of his invention will be far less than that of anything now in use. The entire driving apparatus is below, and no part of it could be carried away by accident or design. The whole thing is so simple that there is not much to get oat of order, and nothing that could not easily be repaired. The attempt of the British Government is 1866 to apply water as a propelling power to vessels is the only similar effort within our knowledge. The Water Witch was propelled by streams forced out at the sides, a rotary fan supplying the power. The Water Witch achieved a failure and retired from business. Mr. Caldwell's invention has been patented in Europe, as well as in this country.

How Thoroughly the Pres'dent Attends to Business.

Washington Letter to Boston Herala.

There is a larger force of clerks at the White House, under President Hayes, than ever before. There is the private secretary, Mr. Rogers, and his assistant, Mr. Pinden. Mr. Webb Hayes in confidental secretary and Colonel Corbin is military secretary. The latter has general charge of the mail, and receives and opens all letters and newspapers. Maj. Sniffen, who was appointed a paymaster by Grant, remains at the White House, and there are three other clerks and two stenographers. This makes a personal staff of nearly a dozen persons, where there have been less than half the number heretofore. People who have occasion to write to the President will be pleased to here that is the desire of Mr. Hayes to send an answer to every letter he receives, no matter what its purport. There is a large amount of mail matter received at the White House every day which does not properly relate to the public business. A thousand people write to the President about their own private concerns and wonder that they do not get an answer, if no answer comes. Heretofore all such letters have been thrown into the waste basket. But President Hayes directs that a respectful reply be sent to every letter, however irrelevant. This requires a good deal of clerical work. Then Presideet Hayes wants the newspaper scarefully read, and his secretaries have begun a series of scrapbooks for preserving such newspaper publications as are of interest at the White House. One or two clerks are kept employed most of the time at this business alone. The new Administration takes a greatmany papers, and seems to aim to keep well informed concerning the feeling of the country.

Images on the Retina.

New York Tribuna.

In the Tribune of March 2 an account was given of the discoveries of Dr. Kuhne, supplementing those of Dr. Bull, by which the impression of light produced by admitting it through a square window-pane was outlined on the retina of a rabbit, and photographed as an image of the pane from the retina after the death of the rabbit. This, as was expected, brings up again the old romance of detecting a murderer by means of a magnified photograph of his dead victim's cyes. The Evansville Journal has an account of a photographic experiment of that kind, and gives it as an item of recent news, and with circumstantial detail. The murdered man was a Mr. Herke's eyes, and under the magnifying glass there appears, if is said, in the centre of the eye the outlines of a face. The face is described as having very prominent cheek bones, a long nose, a broad forebead, and a black mustache. There are at least two possibilities that will diminish the scientific interest of this story: (1) It may be a newspaper hoax; (2) the image in the ambrotype may be what photographers call a "ghost"—the haif rubbed-out image obtained in some previous processes with the ambrotype plate.

BADWAY'S READY RELIES

From One to Twenty Minute

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